

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 12, 1920

NUMBER 24

PALMER Forced Draft Burner System

The Most Modern and Economical Coal Fuel Burning System Made—Soon Pays For Itself out of Saving of Coal

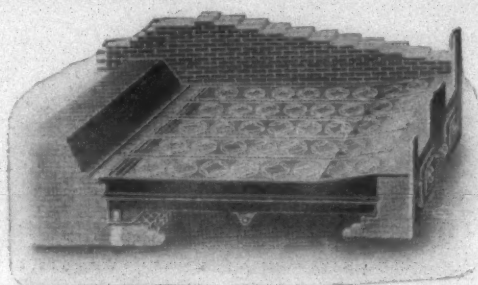


Illustration of a Boiler Furnace equipped with
The PALMER FORCED DRAFT BURNERS

If boilers are overloaded or if you have heavy peak loads, this system will take care of same **with ease**. Also gives you a practically even boiler pressure, even with **inferior grades** of coal, which so many have to accept. **Slack coal can be used** with good results as we have **no ash-pit loss** with this system. **Neither do we heat any excess air** as no air enters furnace except as fed in mechanically and when steam has reached the desired point the draft automatically cuts off and enters again as soon as steam begins to drop. **Two years' free upkeep.**

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Dacota Cotton Mills.....	Lexington, N. C.	St. Pauls Cotton Mills.....	St. Pauls, N. C.	Nantucket Cotton Mills.....	Spray, N. C.
Nocomis Cotton Mills.....	Lexington, N. C.	White-Williamson Co.....	Saxapahaw, N. C.	American Warehouse Mills.....	Spray, N. C.
Edna Cotton Mills.....	Reidsville, N. C.	Limestone Cotton Mills.....	Gaffney, S. C.	Belwill Cotton Mills.....	Wilmington, N. C.
Oneida Cotton Mills.....	Graham, N. C.	Jackson Cotton Mills.....	Iva, S. C.	Delgado Cotton Mills.....	Wilmington, N. C.
Carolina Cotton Mills.....	Burlington, N. C.	Covington Cotton Mills.....	Covington, Ga.	Independent Ice Co.....	Wilmington, N. C.
Belmont Cotton Mills.....	Graham, N. C.	Pacolet Mfg. Co.....	Pacolet, S. C.	Virginia Cotton Mills.....	Swepsonville, N. C.
Deep River Cotton Mills.....	Randleman, N. C.	Barrow County Cotton Mills.....	Winder, Ga.	Sibley Mfg. Co.....	Augusta, Ga.
Minneola Cotton Mills.....	Gibsonville, N. C.				

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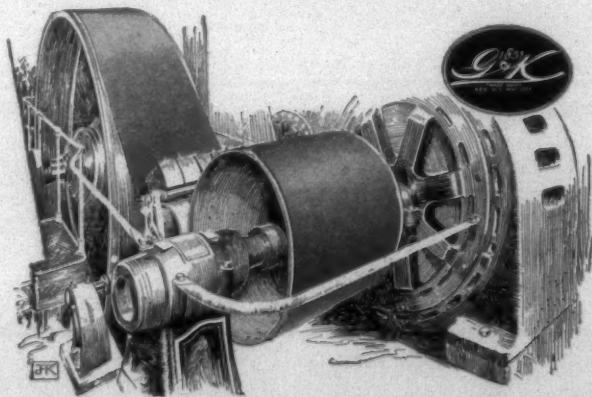
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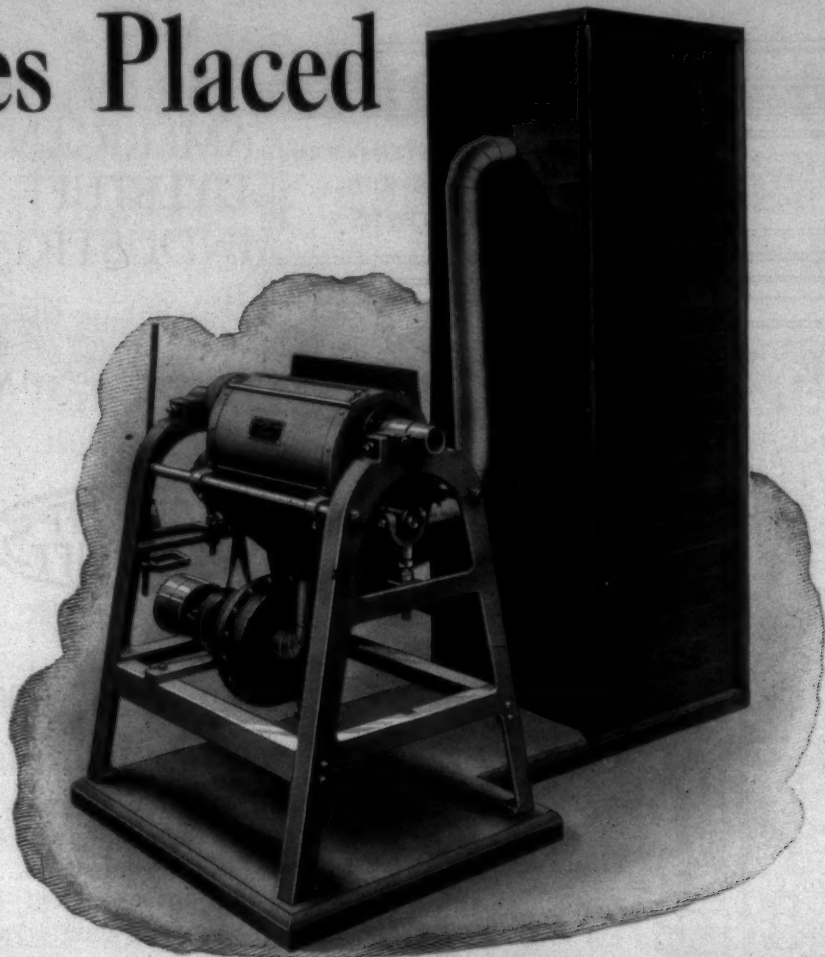
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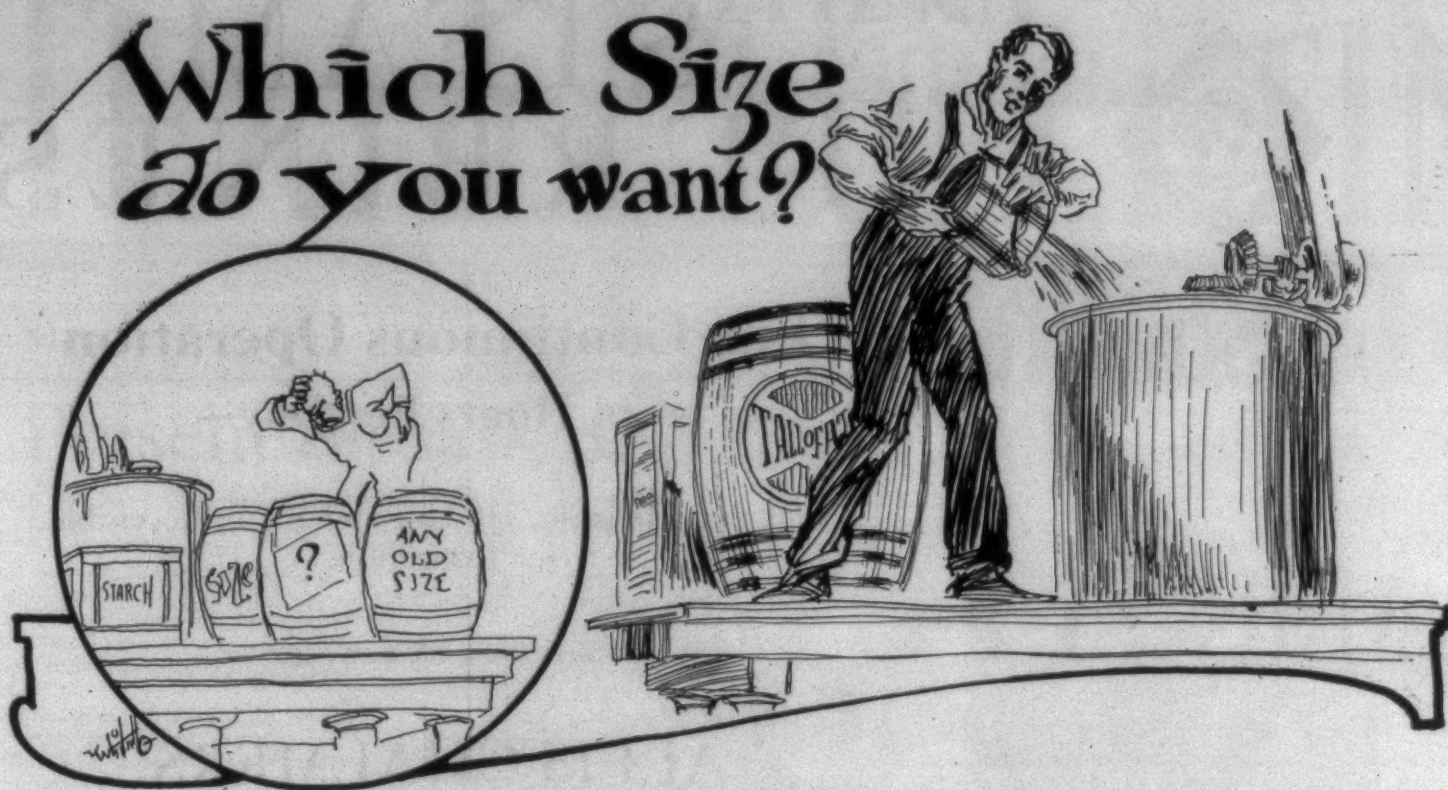
Monarch Bobbin Cleaner

Monarch Cotton Mills, Union, S. C.....	2 machines
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga....	4 machines
Arcadia Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.....	1 machine
Chiquola Mfg. Co., Honea Path, S. C.....	1 machine
Orr Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C.....	1 machine
Victor-Monaghan Mills:	
Greer Plant, Greer, S. C.....	1 machine
Victor Plant, Greer, S. C.....	2 machines
Ottaray Plant, Union, S. C.....	1 machine
Jonesville Plant, Jonesville, S. C....	1 machine
Apalache Plant, Greer, S. C.....	1 machine
Seneca Plant, Seneca, S. C.....	1 machine
Monaghan Plant, Greenville, S. C....	2 machines
Walhalla Plant, Walhalla, S. C.....	1 machine
Coosa Manufacturing Co., Piedmont, Ala...	2 machines
Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.....	1 machine
Griffin Mfg. Co., Griffin, Ga.....	1 machine
Lanett Cotton Mills, West Point, Ga....	2 machines
Hartsville Cotton Mills, Hartsville, S. C...	1 machine
Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S. C.	2 machines
Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.....	1 machine
Grendel Mills No. 2, Greenwood, S. C....	1 machine
Lane Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La.....	1 machine
Belton Mills, Belton, S. C.....	3 machines
Marion Manufacturing Co., Marion, S. C...	1 machine
Dallas Manufacturing Co., Huntsville, Ala.	1 machine
South Texas Cotton Mills, Brenham, Texas	1 machine
Pelzer Mfg. Co., Pelzer, S. C.....	6 machines
Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.....	1 machine
Louisville Cotton Mills, Louisville, Ky....	1 machine
Springstein Mills, Chester, S. C.....	1 machine
Itasca Cotton Mills Co., Itasca, Texas....	1 machine
Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.	1 machine
Perkins Hosiery Mills, Columbus, Ga.....	1 machine
Baldwin Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C.....	2 machines
Pacolet Manufacturing Co., Pacolet, S. C...	2 machines
Swift Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ga....	2 machines
Muscogee Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ga.	1 machine

Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C.....	1 machine
Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.....	1 machine
Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C.....	1 machine
Duncan Mills, Greenville, S. C.....	1 machine
Lockhart Mills, Lockhart, S. C.....	2 machines
Henrietta Mills, Caroleen, N. C.....	1 machine
Easley Cotton Mills, Easley, S. C.....	2 machines
Dixie Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.....	1 machine
Thatcher Spinning Co., Chattanooga, Tenn	1 machine
Dillon Mills, Dillon, S. C.....	1 machine
Brookford Mills, Brookford, N. C.....	1 machine
Aragon Cotton Mills, Aragon, Ga.....	1 machine
Tucapau Mills, Tucapau, S. C.....	2 machines
Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C....	1 machine
Darlington Mfg. Co., Darlington, S. C.....	1 machine
The Trion Co., Trion, Ga.....	1 machine
The Virginia Cotton Mills, Graham, N. C.	1 machine
Edna Cotton Mills, Reidsville, N. C.....	1 machine
Wearwell Mills, Draper, N. C.....	1 machine
The Borden Mfg. Co., Goldsboro, N. C....	2 machines
Unity Spinning Mills, LaGrange, Georgia	1 machine
Lancaster Sotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C....	2 machines
Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Mass.....	1 machine
Warren Mfg. Co., Warrenville, S. C.....	1 machine
John P. King Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga.....	2 machines
Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga.....	1 machine
Mobile Cotton Mills, Mobile, Ala.....	1 machine
McComb Cotton Mills, McComb, Miss.....	1 machine
Selmo Cotton Mills, Sima, N. C.....	1 machine
The Grendel Mills No. 1, Greenwood, S. C...	1 machine
Knoxville Cotton Mills, Knoxville, Tenn....	1 machine
Blue Buckle Cotton Mills, Rock Hills, S. C...	1 machine
Arcade Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.....	1 machine
Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.....	5 machines
Myers Mills, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.....	1 machine
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., Ware Shoals S. C...	3 machines
Henrietta Mills No. 2, Caroleen, N. C....	1 machine
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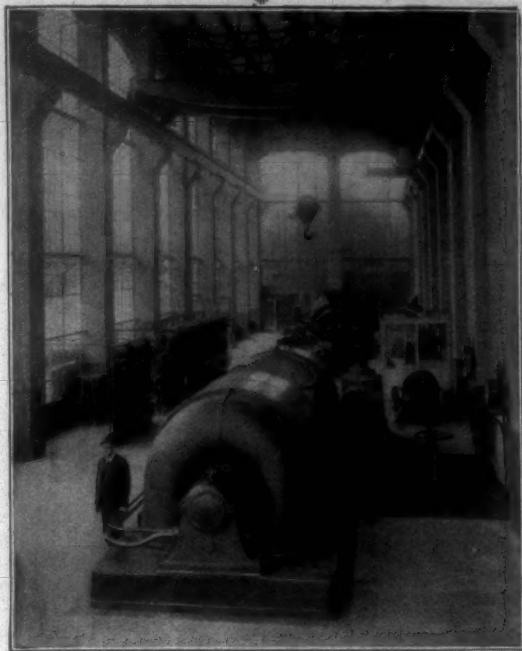
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. XIX.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 12, 1920

NUMBER 24

Present Situation in the Building Industry

(By H. H. Fox, Vice President Turner Construction Company, New York.)

About May 1st there was a falling off in the demand for new buildings and there were some cancellations of contracts and some stoppage of work on buildings already under construction.

The probable causes of this situation seem to be as follows:

1. High estimates of the cost of new buildings.

2. Uncertainty in the minds of owners, particularly on the following points:

(a) Will the actual cost of a new building be with the estimate or will a situation prevail such as prevailed during the fall of 1919 and the winter of 1920 in which, owing to strikes, not only in the building trades but in the steel, coal and railroad industries, costs in general exceeded estimates.

(b) Will it be possible to complete a building within a reasonable length of time in view of the shortage of materials and the congestion of the railroads.

(c) Will it be possible to build a building a year or two hence for materially less than it would cost now.

(d) Will a sufficient demand for manufactured goods exist during the next few years so that a manufacturer can hope to earn a fair return on an investment made in a building at the present time.

(e) Will a sufficient supply of labor exist and will this labor work with efficiency so that a manufacturer can hope to operate a new plant to advantage.

3. High money rates.

4. Politics.

Taking up the above points in order:

1. There is no doubt whatever that the estimated costs of buildings today are higher than they have ever been. It is a fact, however, that building costs have not risen as much in the last five years as commodity prices.

(a) Will the actual cost of a new building be within the estimate or will a situation prevail such as prevailed during the fall of 1919 and the winter of 1920 in which, owing to strikes, not only in the building trades but in the steel, coal, and railroad industries, costs in general exceeded estimates?

The most important factor in considering this question is the rail-

road situation. Supplies of the principal building materials, namely steel, cement and lumber, exist at the points of origin but on account of the car shortage (which amounts to over 100,000 cars contrasted with a surplus a year ago of over 300,000) these supplies cannot be moved away as fast as they can be manufactured. With the present demand for cars for the shipment of

The major difficulty, therefore, is one of transportation rather than of materials or labor, and the situation is one which will affect the time of completion of a building more than the cost although costs will be increased by increased freight rates, by the cost of expediting rail shipments, and to some extent by general inefficiency resulting from inability to have materials at the

easier to get and therefore easier to spend; high prices, shortage of raw materials, and inefficiency of labor in foreign countries which will prevent foreign competition from being a vital factor for some time, it seems unreasonable to hope for a rapid drop in the general price level.

Regarding the demand for buildings, a table was published in the Financial Chronicle of February 14th giving the money value of building permits issued in the principal cities of the United States from 1906 to 1919. The figure for 1906 was about \$805,000,000 and for 1919 \$1,498,000,000.

Both 1906 and 1912 were years of good business and according to the Chronicle's figures, the increase in building permits between those two years (disregarding the fact that several small cities are included in the 1912 table which were not in the 1906 table) was about 30 per cent. If this is considered a normal increase for a period of six years, the building permits issued in 1919 would normally have been about \$1,400,000,000. This figure, however, is based on prices prevailing between 1906 and 1912. Based on 1919 prices the normal amount of building permits in 1919 would have been about \$2,900,000,000.

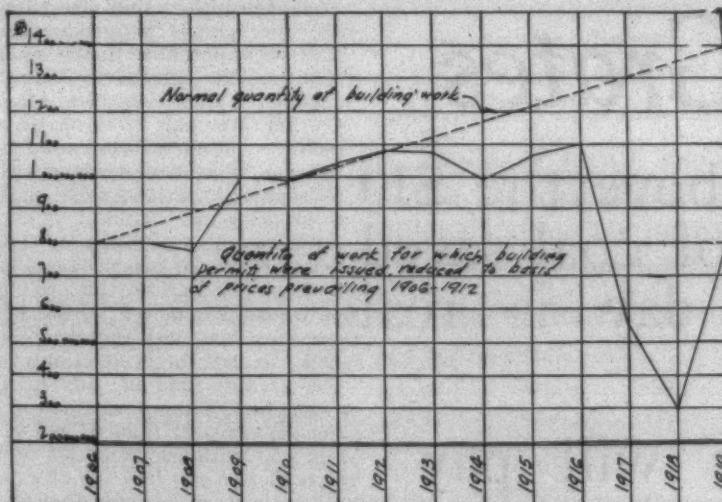
If we correct the figures from 1912 to 1919 so that they are on the same cost basis and show the quantity of building done instead of the cost, we find that the building work done between 1912 and 1919 was short of normal requirements by the following amounts:

1913	\$ 50,000,000.00
1914	160,000,000.00
1915	150,000,000.00
1916	160,000,000.00
1917	730,000,000.00
1918	1,050,000,000.00
1919	600,000,000.00

\$2,900,000,000.00

This figure is still based on the 1912 cost standard. Based on present day cost it would be over \$7,000,000,000.00, representing more than two years' normal building construction.

A further factor tending to increase the demand for buildings at the present time is the reduction in working hours which has taken place in many industries, necessitating a corresponding increase in working space if goods are to be produced in the same quantity.



coal, and the demand which will develop in the fall for the shipment of grain, it is difficult to see how this situation can be overcome in the immediate future. However, the promises increase in wages for railroad employees and the expected freight rate increases, which will enable the railroads to improve their equipment, should mark the beginning of a lasting improvement in this situation.

There is an actual shortage of clay products such as brick and hollow tile as these require considerable coal for their manufacture and the requisite coal cannot be obtained. This is another result of the car shortage.

One result of this situation has been to stop or slow down work on many projects and consequently throw many workmen out of work. This has created a surplus instead of a shortage of labor and should tend to increase the efficiency of labor. In several industries which we have investigated, it has had exactly this effect.

It would seem therefore that for the next few months labor troubles will be less frequent.

work when needed.

(b) Will it be possible to complete a building within a reasonable length of time in view of the shortage of materials and the congestion of the railroads?

Owing to the railroad situation it is impossible for a contractor at the present time to guarantee a date of completion of a large building. It is nevertheless a fact that many operations, both large and small, are at present under way and are being completed within a reasonable time.

(c) Will it be possible to build a building a year or two hence for materially less than it would cost now?

Consideration of this question involves two principal factors—the general price level; that is, the value of the dollar, and the demand for building construction.

Many articles have been written on the prospects of a decrease in the general price level and it is not necessary to discuss this topic at length. In view of the enormous increase of money in circulation (\$56.00 per capital today against \$35.00 per capital in 1914); increased credit facilities due to the federal reserve system, making money

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In the fact of this condition it is hard to see how there can be any material decrease in the cost of buildings for many years excepting as these costs may be reduced by a drop in the general price level.

(d) Will a sufficient demand for manufactured goods exist during the next few years so that a manufacturer can hope to earn a fair return on an investment made in a building at the present time.

It is difficult to obtain figures on quantities of goods manufactured. Figures on basis commodities, however, are easily obtainable and it is reasonable to suppose that the amount of manufactured goods must fluctuate with the amount of basic commodities produced.

The Irving National Bank published a booklet in May 1920, entitled "Problem of Prices" in which was shown the "Federal Reserve Bank curve of production in the United States of ten basic products." With production in the year 1900 taken as 100 per cent, production in 1912 is shown as 160 per cent, and production in 1918 as 195 per cent. This indicates that in the years 1912 to 1918 approximately the same rate of increase was maintained as in the years 1900 to 1912. In 1919, however, the production decreased to 182 per cent. The production in 1919 was therefore below normal requirements and if we take into account the fact that during the war years a large part of the basic commodities produced were used up in the war, there is undoubtedly at the present day a considerable shortage to be made up.

Contrast this condition to the one which prevailed just previous to the 1907 panic. In 1906 the production of wheat was larger than in any previous year with the exception of 1901. In 1906 the production of corn was greater than in any previous year. In 1906 the production of cotton was greater than in any previous year with the exception of 1904. In both 1906 and 1907 the production of pig iron was greater than in any previous year. In 1906 the production of copper was greater than in any previous year.

The conditions as to production of commodities today is so radically different from conditions which have preceded periods of depression in the past that it is difficult to believe that any falling off in demand for goods of all kinds can continue for more than a short period.

(e) Will a sufficient supply of labor exist and will this labor work with efficiency so that a manufacturer can hope to operate a new plant to advantage?

There are already indications that the efficiency of labor is increasing. We know of specific instances in which manufacturers have laid off part of their working force without decreasing the quantity of their product. The railroad situation has caused enforced idleness in many industries so that workmen can no longer show the indifference which unfortunately has prevailed during the past year and still be sure of holding their jobs. Immigration is increasing. There are good grounds for hope that in the immediate future employers will be less troubled with shortage and inefficiency of

labor than during the past year.

3. High money rates are due largely to the fact that owing to high prices, about 2 1-2 times as much money is required to finance a given undertaking as formerly was the case; and also to the enormous volume of new securities issued (on the top of the liberty bond issues about \$3,700,000,000 of new securities were issued in the twelve months ending April 30, 1920 against a previous yearly maximum of \$2,300,000,000.00 in 1912). This situation has been intensified by the railroad situation which has kept manufactured goods from reaching the consumer. High money rates compared with the old standards are likely to continue for several years although there should be some relaxation after the railroad situation is straightened out and the crops are moved. Equipment bonds of first class railroads running for ten years or more have recently been sold on a 7 per cent basis. The United States government has announced an issue of treasury certificates maturing in one year and carrying 6 per cent interest, a rate which has not been paid by the government since 1867. It may be inferred that our treasury department and railroads who are in a position to secure the best financial advice would not be borrowing at these rates for such long periods if any radical decrease in money rates were in prospect.

One conclusion from this is that a prospective builder should know where his money is coming from before he starts building; and another conclusion is that business activity is going to continue, for money rates are a reflection of business activity.

4. Politics: Much as we may have been chagrined during the past year at the failure of our legislative and executive departments to co-operate, and much as we may wish to see the international position of the United States clearly defined, the fact remains that it is entirely possible that no bills will be introduced in Washington during the next four years of such vital importance to the purely material interests of the country as the Federal Reserve Law and the Railroad Law which are already safely on the statute books. Individual initiative and the law of supply and demand will have a greater effect on business than will legislative activities.

Conclusion.

The shortage in buildings today is so great that it cannot be corrected for many years and for this reason it is not probable that there will be any material decrease in the cost of building.

If the Railroad Wage Award to be handed down by the Railroad Labor Board imbues in the railroad employees a desire to hold their jobs; and if the fact that jobs are not as easy to pick up as they have been makes them realize that they must work a little harder in order to hold their jobs, the railroad situation should begin to straighten out. The increased freight rates to be agreed upon by the Interstate Commerce Commission will enable the railroads to prepare a budget and place

(Continued on page 28.)

Review of Market Conditions by National Dry Goods Association.

The various phases of the market are summarized in the Market Service Letter of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association, as follows:

"The chief characteristics of the cotton piece goods market seem to be that light buying has had a tendency to reduce demand to the level of supply.

"As a result there is a more liberal attitude on the part of the sellers with a tendency to restore some of the prewar trading conditions.

"Gray goods have reached low figures to date for 1920 both for spot and future delivery.

"In fact, many items appear to be reaching the same price level as that established by the government during the war, and it is recalled that these prices were figured on cotton at 30 cents per pound.

"Except in a few lines, less and less is heard of scarcity and under-production.

"If supply has not caught up with demand, possibly demand has been reduced by high prices to a point equal to or below the level of supply.

"There are many indications that cotton goods are reaching lower levels and that while for a long time there has been too much profit in the goods to make them thoroughly safe, the prices are tending toward figures more nearly in keeping with the cost of production.

"Price announcements of branded bleached goods appear to meet with the approval of the trade, especially in that they represent a tendency toward a gradual and not a sharp price reduction.

"These prices have been guaranteed to October 15.

"There appears to be a decided tendency on the part of the sellers as well as some buyers to incline toward conservative reductions with the best interest of the trade in mind.

"Commission merchants declare that there is a very small stock of manufactured goods in existence, one commission house doing a large business reporting a stock of less than one week's normal sales.

"Recent spring gingham offerings being accompanied by tenders of price revision up to the date of shipment, have been generally taken up by the trade, but there appears to be little desire on the part of the wholesaler to have spring goods shipped until December or January.

"One of the leading gingham houses showed your secretary that out of allotments of gingham to several hundred distributors, all but six or seven had accepted their quantities and made their selection with the remaining few arranging to complete their selections and confirm the orders in the next few days.

"A continued heavy demand and shortage of supply of woven colored cotton goods is reported with a substantial export business continuing.

"Ginghams have been favored by style tendencies for about three seasons past and it is suggested that a style change may occur, particular-

ly in view of the unfavorable price position of high grade gingham as compared to silks and woolen dress goods.

"Percale prices are protected by several sellers up to September 20, and this may have some influence in deferring the making of new percale prices based on lower gray goods cost.

"It is stated by one of the leading factors in percales that price revision at this time was not considered wise and that the production of percales was not as quick a process as the production of bleached muslins as it involves considerable planning and time in process for the development and marketing of an attractive line.

"It is known that some small factors with short lines of percales have made some offerings at price concessions but one of the sellers said that this had always been the case and that it would have no effect on his plans for the present at least.

"The automobile trade has requested that shipments of cotton goods be deferred from 60 to 90 days and this action is regarded as dangerously close to cancellation.

"It will be recalled that the automobile trade bid up the market considerably and is in a measure responsible for some of the high prices under which we have been laboring.

"Several prominent sellers held out the reasonable expectation of gradual declines and the development of a healthy normal market for the spring season of 1921.

"One staple cotton goods seller writes as follows:

Effect of Production Curtailment.

"Thought should be given to the real ultimate shortage of goods, and the fact that that shortage must and will be filled and will require full production of cotton goods in the future.

"The most unfortunate aspect of this phase of the matter, I think, is the great possibility that many mills will curtail production rather than pile up stocks. Such action would tend to accentuate a keenness of demand later on.

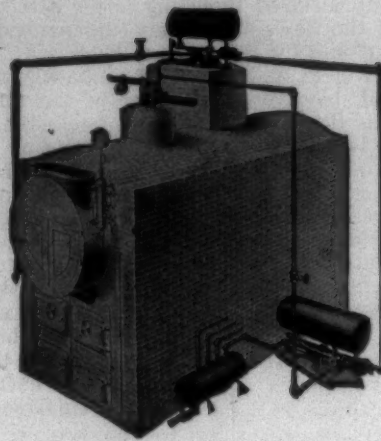
"I personally believe that we have seen the worst of this movement. When liquidation is accomplished by industries and individuals who have bought more than they were warranted in buying, and when the money problem shows signs of having been met, I look for a strong, enthusiastic buying movement.

"Sellers are disinclined toward encouraging 'far off' sales, preferring to sell 'nearby' goods and to cease manufacture when orders are completed.

"Several sellers who have counseled conservatism, repeated their injunction to distributors to sail close to the shore, keeping stock at a minimum so that advantage may be taken of favorable market developments.

"Wholesalers and retailers feel the need for selling napped goods on a narrow margin in order to modify the high prices at first hands, and consequently there is a diminishing interest in the unprofitable and difficult work of selling.

"Converters opening spring 1921



"Morehead System Saves Steam"

What do you do with steam in your power plant after it has exerted its expansive energy?

Do you utilize the live tangible heat units that are left—represented by so much coal?

Or are you allowing these heat units to escape while you spend more money for coal—coal that is higher in price and more difficult to secure than ever before?

Scores of textile manufacturers are returning these heat units in the form of pure hot condensation—and you can do it without waiting for the condensation to cool with the Morehead Back-to-Boiler System.

Read the following letter received by the Morehead Southern representatives:

Burlington, N. C.

Mr. Grant Estlow,
Graham, N. C.

Dear Sir:

Regarding the Morehead Steam Traps which we installed here will say, they are working very satisfactory. We are using them on both high and low pressure, with good results, I think we had one of the worst conditions of draining in order to get all of our waste steam back to the traps that you are likely to run up against. We find that in addition to considerable saving in steam which supplies all our water about four to five hours per day which alone is a considerable saving.

Very respectfully,

J. G. King, Supt.

ELMIRA COTTON MILLS COMPANY.

Greenville, S. C.

Morehead Manufacturing Company Detroit, Michigan

Canadian Morehead Manufacturing Company, Woodstock, Ontario



lines of wash goods declared their willingness to meet the views of the buyers as far as possible with respect to price, deliveries and datings. It is reported, however, that light purchasing was the rule.

"Stress is readily laid by converters of wash goods on the delay incident to bringing out cotton novelty goods, and they express the view that partial purchases at least should be made and that the buyers should discriminate in favor of their lines as against staples."

Statement by Federal Reserve Board on Cotton Loans.

Washington, D. C.—Recently the department of agriculture addressed a letter to Governor W. P. G. Harding, of the Federal Reserve Board, in which certain reports which had reached the department were called to his attention. These reports indicated that, due to an existing financial stringency, stocks of cotton in the South were being forced on the market at a sacrifice in price, that grave fears were entertained by some business men regarding the prospect for satisfactory financial conditions this fall for the gradual movement of the cotton crop, and that it was thought by some cotton dealers that a ruling or other form of instruction from the Federal Reserve Board, which limited loans on cotton to that only which was in process of shipment, was the fundamental cause of the depressed condition of the market and of the unfavorable prospect for the future. To this communication reply was made by Governor Hard-

ing under date of July 16, which is self-explanatory and is quoted in part below:

"I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 14th instant in which you refer to the pressure on Southern markets of large stocks of low grade cotton. You say 'It was stated to a representative of this department that the Federal Reserve Board has issued instructions to member banks not to make loans on cotton unless shipping instructions therefor were shown the bank—in other words that member banks were forbidden to finance cotton unless it had been already sold for prompt shipment.'"

"The Federal Reserve Board has issued no such instructions. It has no power to require member banks to make or refuse any loans which they may wish to make. Member banks are required only to live up to the requirements of Section 19 of the Federal Reserve Act relating to reserves, and the national banks can engage in all transactions which are permitted under the Revised Statutes of the United States and of Section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act. State banks which are members retain, under the provisions of Section 9 of the Federal Reserve Act, all of the powers derived from their state charters and continue to be subject to the supervision of their respective state banking departments.

"The board has not been advised of any circulars issued by the Federal Reserve Banks in the cotton growing districts giving advice to member banks as to what loans they should make or decline to make, and

the board would request that you ask your representative who has given you the information conveyed in your letter to me to transmit any such circular, if any are in existence, or else to state how he received his information as to the alleged advice to member banks.

"In order to facilitate the financing of this year's crops the board requested Congress early in the year to amend Section 5,200 of the Revised Statutes. This section originally restricted loans by a national bank to any one individual, firm or corporation to an amount not exceeding ten per cent of the bank's capital and surplus. Congress, however, acted upon the suggestion of the board and Section 5200 as amended now provides that for a period of six months out of any consecutive twelve months a national bank may lend to any individual, firm or corporation up to 25 per cent of its capital and surplus where loans in excess of the regular ten per cent limitation are secured by warehouse receipts for readily marketable staples.

"The accumulation of low grade cotton is due in part to the difficulty in making financial arrangements to sell it to the mills in the Central European countries, which have always been the principal consumers of low grade cottons. The member banks in the South no doubt feel reluctant to carry too large a volume of loans on collateral which is not readily salable.

"You say that 'prior to the enactment of the Federal Reserve Act there were independent banks in the cotton belt which made it a practice

to lend on cotton as collateral' and that 'Most of these banks are now members of the Federal reserve system and their policy as to loans is largely determined by regulations of the Federal Reserve Board.' As a result of the changes in the banking law made by the Federal Reserve Act the lending power of all banks has been greatly increased since 1914. The banks in the cotton belt, in cases where they are not over-loaned in other directions, can make much larger loans on cotton than ever before. To what extent, however, these banks will be able to rediscount at the Federal reserve banks I am unable to say. Section 4 of the Federal Reserve Act requires the board of directors of a Federal reserve bank to administer the affairs of the bank 'fairly and impartially and without discrimination in favor of or against any member bank or banks' and that said board 'shall, subject to the provisions of law and the orders of the Federal Reserve Board, extend to each member bank such discounts, advancements and accommodations as may be safely and reasonably made with due regard for the claims and demands of other member banks.' I feel sure, however, that the Federal reserve banks will do all that can reasonably be expected of them to aid in the orderly marketing of the cotton crop."

Chatham Manufacturing Company,
Elkin, N. C.

J. L. Powers.....Superintendent
J. M. Templeton.....Spinner
T. M. Gamble.....Second Hand Carding
Gar Harris.....Second Hand Spinning



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NEW YORK

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Progress of the Open Shop Principle

The open-shop-principle is soundly and basically American. This is the primary reason for the ever-widening influence of the open-shop idea and for the fact that cities and towns throughout the country are steadily swinging into line, bringing independence to the individual industry, prosperity to the city itself and good wages and contentment to the laborer. The movements have gained tremendous strength even within recent months. And the favorable result of a bold stand against labor-union domination and the waging of a consistent and never-ending fight against any influence or organization which says that one man may work and another may not is certainly apparent in such cities as Akron, O., and Los Angeles, Cal.

It has been stated repeatedly throughout the country that the growth of Los Angeles and Akron in the past ten years is a striking evidence of the fact that people and industries move to those districts where labor is unrestricted. There is no question that this is the case. The decision of the Columbia Graphophone Company to leave its home in Bridgeport, Conn., because of labor troubles and seek a location elsewhere is a perfect illustration of the manner in which an industry is compelled to be guided largely by labor conditions. I. H. Rice, president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles, is quoted in a recent press dispatch as saying: "The census figures of this city unquestionably have an eloquent story to tell the closed-shop towns of this country. We have the advantage of the open-shop exemplified in the fact that many industries have come here from San Francisco in recent years because we are able to offer them freedom from industrial unrest."

In the city of Akron, O., which showed more than 200 per cent gain in the last census, there are now nearly 30 tire and rubber factories, all of them on an open-shop basis. The triumph of the open shop in Akron came only after a long and bitter struggle, chiefly between the years 1913 and 1915. At the present time the rubber workers are not unionized; the workmen are paid on a liberal basic wage under the piece-work system, which offers a genuine stimulus to individual effort. And these workmen are declared to be both contented and decidedly prosperous.

These are only two examples. It is freely predicted that the fight which is now being made in New York by the Citizens' Transportation Committee, an organization formed by the Merchants' Association to break the port tie-up, will eventually result in freeing New York from radical labor domination

and virtually put the country's metropolis on an open-shop basis. In this struggle it is clear that New York is fighting not alone its own battle, but is setting the country a good example in its willingness to bring matters to a show-down and face a general strike if that be necessary.

For many months a number of the larger cities of Texas have waged an active campaign for the open shop. Particularly effective work has been done by the Open Shop Association of San Antonio, which regularly publishes a news letter, detailing the progress made from week to week, and in every way is making an aggressive campaign against the un-American and restrictive closed-shop system.

A recent statement issued by the association says: "Closed shop takes from the individual the liberties of our great government by forcing him to work for whom the union chooses, work when the union chooses, work for what the union chooses. The individual with the true American, liberty-loving heart will not submit to the dictations of any individual, corporation or union, telling him the exact policy he shall pursue with reference to when, how and for what he shall work."

An organization carrying on much the same sort of campaign is the Open Shop (Square Deal) Association of Dallas, Tex. A recent open-shop resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the Texas Chamber of Commerce, Dallas, denounced "strikes, picketing, minimum wage and boycotting," and demands "that organized labor be required by law to incorporate with adequate financial responsibility, and that it be held responsible for observance of contracts and consequences of its conduct."

The organization at Beaumont is known as the Open Shop Association of Jefferson County, and it, too, is doing active work. The Chamber of Commerce of Sherman, Tex., also has recently placed that city in the ranks of the open-shop towns. Austin, Palestine and Vernon, Tex., have likewise fallen in line.

The foregoing are simply typical examples of what is happening in a large number of cities and towns in one Southern State. In most cases the local chambers of commerce recognize how vital are the issues at stake and take the initiative in the formation of the necessary organization and in pushing the campaign. In doing this they but act as the clearing house for a practically universal sentiment among business men and manufacturers in those communities. And these industries are in turn largely expressing an enlightened public opinion behind them.

The business men of Louisville, Ky., not long ago saw the necessity for placing industrial conditions in their city on a sounder basis and launched a campaign for the open shop which resulted in the formation of the Employers' Association of Louisville. Some of the statements made in the advertising campaign which accompanied this effort and outlined the open-shop policy are as follows:

"To disregard affiliation or non-affiliation with any organization of applicants for employment.

"To base the pay of such employees solely upon their individual skill, ability and industry.

"To pay employees as high wages as existing trade conditions will permit.

"To expect from each employee an honest day's work, performed to the best of his or her ability.

"To establish reasonable working hours and maintain proper working conditions.

"To protect every man and woman in the lawful exercise of his or her natural right to work where they please and earn up to the limit of their capacity.

"To deny the right of the radical agitator, the walking delegate or so-called labor leader to interfere in matters arising between employee and employer.

"The policy of the 'open shop' insures justice, right and equity between all men.

"It puts a premium on genuine merit and ability and furnishes the incentive for a man to climb as high as he can. The American plan of employment—the 'open shop'—promotes harmonious relations between employee and employer.

"It accords to every man the constitutional right to work and live as he chooses, restricted only in that he must conform to the laws which express the majority will of society in which he works and lives.

"It is a plan without discrimination. It asks neither employee nor employer whether he is or is not 'organized.'

"The American plan of employment places a premium on initiative. It encourages thrift.

"It puts individual rights on a pedestal and then defends them against all attack not sanctioned by law and the Golden Rule.

"It rewards individual effort with increase in wages. It elevates the standard of living to heights limited only by the ambition and ability of the individual.

"The American plan of employment hands to each man the key with which he may unlock the door to his success and happiness. It goes further. It defends him in every honest use of the key. This is the only key to a great city and to

contentment and prosperity for the people of that city."

The essential soundness of these statements from the standpoint of the best interests of the workers themselves as well as for the promotion of a city's industry must be apparent to all. They are, indeed, a sign of the times, and indicate clearly the prevailing sentiment of the general public toward the open shop.

The Associated Employers of Indianapolis have been most thorough and aggressive in the fight for the open shop. In a recent statement, discussing the situation over the country they say:

"There comes to our office each day from hundreds of employers' organizations in all parts of the country a mass of literature—papers, bulletins, publications and advertisements—espousing the open shop cause and its principles, but none of these have excelled the preachments of the Western coast cities in clear-headed thinking and fair-minded judgment and determination with respect to the open shop and what it means to every community.

"The Associated Industries of Seattle, Wash., in answer to the challenge of Bolshevism, carried on a most remarkable educational campaign over a period of months, using newspapers and street-car advertising in advocating the open shop as The American Plan.

"The business interests of San Diego, Cal., also adopted the slogan—The American Plan—for the rallying cry in its open-shop campaign.

"The San Diego policy, and the fearless Americans who have indorsed it in San Diego, says one of the advertisements put out by the Manufacturers and Employers' Association of that city, 'stand firmly for the employee, the employer and the public, and are equally firm in their opposition to the unfair agitation of unprincipled radicals, including the walking delegate, who stimulates dissatisfaction among employees, who are forced to listen because of their trade affiliations, and because of the fear of unfair discrimination.'

"The San Diego employers are also in accord with the citizens of Indianapolis, in that 'the open shop holds that every man able and willing to work has the right to work, and is entitled to the support of society and the protection of the State in the lawful exercise of that right. It stands for law and order and the maintenance of the rights of American citizenship guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.' "Our country is rapidly approaching a critical period in its history, and it becomes the patriotic duty of

(Continued on Page 15.)

DOBBINS SOAP MFG. CO.

PHILADELPHIA

For Over Half a Century Makers of High Grade Soaps and Scouring Materials for Textile Manufacturers. Dobbin's Cotton Softener a Specialty

Why a Morse Silent Chain

The Morse silent chain is used because of its superiority based on the design of the exclusive "rocker-joint" construction, the very highest grade of material and heat treatment, the extreme accuracy in manufacturing and the engineering assistance in the designing of textile drives by engineers trained in this particular line and backed by the long standing reputation of the MORSE CHAIN COMPANY.

DO YOU KNOW about the MORSE Line Shaft Drive,
The MORSE Spinning Frame Drive?

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FACTS will Surprise You



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Ithaca, N. Y.

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"MORSE" is the guarantee always behind our
Efficiency, Durability and Service

NON-FLUID OIL

SPECIALIZATION

The right machine for the job.

The right lubricant for the machine.

—for Textile Machinery that means

TRADE MARK REGISTERED IN
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Special Textile Lubricants

NON-FLUID OIL is right for textile machinery because it gives the perfect lubrication of the best fluid oils without the usual dripping and spattering that stains goods in process and wastes the lubricant itself.

NON-FLUID OIL is made of the finest mineral oil with the maximum lubricating ability—but our special process gives it an adhesiveness that it never loses—and that stops the drip and spatter.

Here's a chance to get away from old wasteful methods. Write today for testing samples of NON-FLUID OIL. Our latest bulletins on the LUBRICATION of TEXTILE MACHINERY will be sent free.

Ample stocks always at our branches

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NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.

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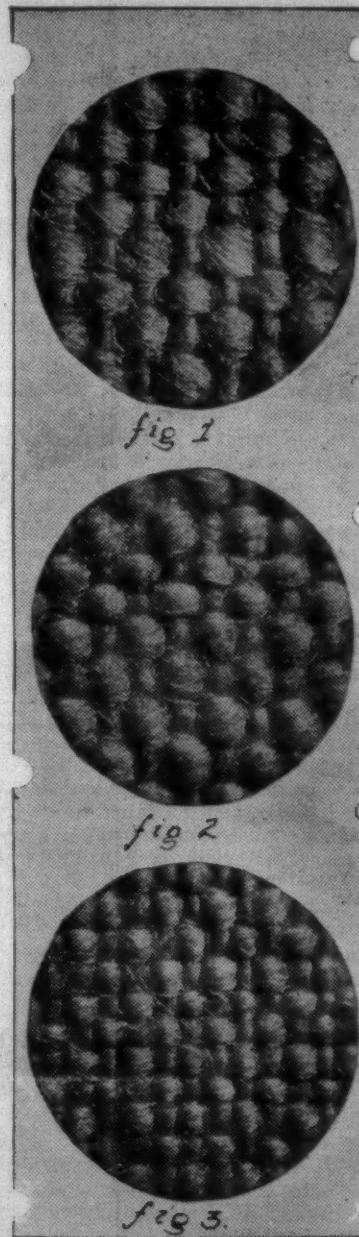
New York.



English Attention to Detail Compared with U. S. Attitude.

(By Jerome J. Kaufmann of Rice, Stix Dry Goods Co., in Daily News Record.)

In this article are shown three examples of English bleached cloths. Fig. 1 is processed from a gray cloth, approximately 59x64, 39 inch, 4.30 yard. Note the well closed appearance, the rounding of the warp threads and the extensive fulling of the pick. This cloth has a very



Three British finished cloths: Fig. 1—Processed from approximately 59x64, 39 in., 4.30 yd; Fig. 2—Processed from approximately 64x64, 39 in., 3.60 yard; Fig. 3—80x80, 39 in., 3.60 yard. Microphotograph by Jerome J. Kaufmann.

soft spun pick, and was constructed, having in mind the processing it was to undergo.

Fig. 2 shows a cloth, processed from approximately an English, 64x64, 39 inch, 3.60 yard.

Note on this cloth, though lighter than our own 80x80, 39 inch, 3.60 yard. Note on this cloth, though lighter than our own 80x80, 4.00 yard, it is much better closed.

Many of the English bleached cloths are also pure starched, filled with insoluble starch filling, giving a permanent fullness of feel to the cloth, and are processed to show a

lustre in the fiber. The color is usually a dead, or an ivory white and not overblued, as many of our cloths, to hide an imperfect bleach.

These articles have referred to bleached cloths, which represent a substantial part of the English exports. Some of our other cloths, such as the lower grade twills and drills, and some of our cheaper colored yarn cloths, stand better comparison.

The English manufacturing system has helped to give the British converters a better technical knowledge. This refers to the fact that the pinning and weaving industries in England are entirely separate. The separation of these two branches, has resulted in greater care being used by converters, in the selection of yarn, having in mind the eventual processing of the cloth to be made. The usual procedure is to order the yarn spun at one mill, and then delivered to be woven at another.

The fact that the English depend upon their export business to dispose of the greatest part of their production, is unquestionably one of the secrets of the attention to detail and the more varied product of the mills. Keen competition in foreign markets is different from selling in the protected domestic market. This has caused the taking into consideration of peculiarities and demands in the foreign markets, which our mills would class as idiosyncrasies; and has resulted in a big business for the English, in cloths never heard of in this country. Two instances will explain well, what I mean:

The intermittent cylinder printing machine, a machine having two sets of rollers, brought into action at different times by cam arrangements, have enabled the printing of the body of the cloth in multi-color designs with borders at the selvedge from one set of rollers, and to match in scarf ends, at definite lengths from the other set. This has developed an extensive business on series and sarongs extensively used in India and the Straits settlements. Dhooties 'loin cloths' made of a cloth similar to our print cloths, in widths of 38 to 45 inches having colored warp threads, near to the selvedges and colored pick threads at definite lengths, giving finished scarf effects and are sold both bleached and gray. The English exportation on these and series, etc., to India alone amounted to \$60,000,000 in 1914. Our mills would never have listened to a suggestion to try a departure such as this.

Our English competitors have realized the importance of "put-up," or presentation of a piece of cloth, and its relation to the sale and price of that cloth. They have given much attention to branding, and have developed artistic work in gold and in colors. This has made a lasting impression with our foreign customers, who refer to the poor presentation of the American merchandise.

Our mills should pay more attention to, and test out their laps, slivers, slobbering and roving, for evenness, by weighing test lengths, and the amount of draw in spinning that will give the best results.

ASSET OR LIABILITY

A neat, well regulated barber shop is an asset to the neighborhood in which it is located, but the reverse condition makes it a liability.

Let us equip you with a "Tailor Made" Shop for your community, and then rent it to a barber who has the proper moral character to associate with and serve your people. Ask us for an estimate.

Conner & Walters Company

Conco Building

Charlotte

North Carolina

MONTGOMERY & CRAWFORD

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

You can control all rope stretch in the English system rope drive by simply twisting this coupling with rope in position on the puleys, thus saving all splicing costs and delays. Stretch is controlled by twisting up the strands of the rope, which also maintains the original rope diameter. An internal lock in the coupling holds the rope to the shorter length.



The coupling is furnished only with the Hunt "Stevedore" brand, manila transmission rope, plumbago and tallow laid. Catalog describing the coupling and "Stevedore" transmission rope sent on request.

HOLYOKE BELTING

Try a roll of "Submarine" W. P., the original and best water-proof belt on the market.

U. S. BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.

Quality Goods

Bobbins, shuttles and spools of every description. Inquiries solicited for new equipment.



"DOUBLES DAYLIGHT"

An intensely white oil paint for mill and factory interiors. Eliminates the dark corners, feeds up production and makes the most of the available daylight.

Du-Lite will not chip or flake off—can be repeatedly washed and will not yellow with age.

Supplied in Flat, Eggshell and Gloss Finish.

A sanitary and well lighted factory is a paying investment. Du-Lite will do it.

UNITED PRODUCTS

AMERICAN MADE



PROMPT SHIPMENT

SULPHUR NAVY BLUE
U. C. P.

The Best
Money-Value
Colors

SULPHUR BLACKS
JET OR BLUE SHADES

VELVETEEN

THE MOST EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL BOIL-OFF OR FINISH FOR RAW STOCK
OR WARPS

United Chemical Products Corporation

Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers

York & Colgate Sts., Jersey City, N. J.

INQUIRIES SOLICITED

Southern Office, Realty Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Representatives:

R. T. GRANT, Charlotte, N. C.

B. R. DABBS, Atlanta, Ga.

LEATHER "ARROW" BELTING

MANUFACTURED BY

Cotton States Belting & Supply Company

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

WRITE FOR PRICES

Built Up To a Standard----Not Down To a Price

IT SELLS BECAUSE IT SATISFIES

IDEAL POWER TRANSMISSION

Standard Pressed Steel Company
Philadelphia, Pa.

"ARROW" BELTING
Selling Agent

Hyatt Roller Bearing Company
NEW YORK

COTTON STATES BELTING & SUPPLY CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Our bleachers should develop better and special finishes. There should be a willingness on the part of the American converters to pay additional for special and superior finishes, bearing in mind that the ultimate consumer buys by appearance, and knows nothing about the count and weight of the cloth. By giving attention to the better finishes, the Americans will prevent the English manufacturer from using a label similar to that in the accompanying illustration, on some of his bleached cloths for export. The label in the accompanying illustration, is actually used on certain English bleached goods, exported to America, emphasizing: "A finish and bleach that cannot be made in America."

Nation-Wide Progress of the Open-Shop Principle.

(Continued from Page 11.)

every man and every citizen to throw the weight of his influence to the preservation of the rights, liberties and institutions established and founded by our forefathers."

The Paducah Manufacturers' Association of Paducah, Ky., has passed resolutions against the closed shop, in the course of which it says:

"We are unalterably opposed to the principle of the closed shop. It is un-American, illegal and unfair to the independent workman who does not desire to join a union; to the employer who prefers to operate the open shop, and to the public. Therefore, we shall defend the right of every workman to be free to dispose of his time and skill advantageously and we shall maintain the right of every employer to conduct an open shop."

In Miami, Fla., there is the Greater Miami Employers' Association, composed of business men, property-holders and other citizens, who state in full-page advertisements in the Miami papers: "We believe that the prosperity of Miami depends upon this principle, that every man must be free to seek an honest employment without regard to his affiliation to any organization—religious, social or otherwise." The association has waged a particularly hard fight for the open-shop principle, having been thoroughly convinced by strikes and the political and other activities of the radical element which controlled the labor unions that only in this way could the permanent prosperity of the city of Miami be assured.

The dominant issue in the industrial life of New Orleans today is the open-shop, and the struggle now under way shows unmistakable evidence that the business men of that city will carry the issue to a successful conclusion and make the open-shop idea there even more popular than it is at the present time.

The manufacturers of Evansville, Ind., within recent months have also swung into line and gone on record in a set of resolutions expressing in strong terms their belief in the essential Americanism of the open-shop system, and stating, in part:

"Public welfare demands that the liberty of the individual must be preserved and not made subservient to the desires of any organiza-

tion. The open shop means absolute fairness to all employees, whether union or non-union. We propose to employ men and women without regard whatsoever to their affiliation or non-affiliation with labor organizations. We maintain that both the employee and employer are privileged to terminate their relations whenever either chooses to do so, unless, of course, there be any individual agreement between them. We propose to pay to each employee the highest wages possible under existing conditions and commensurate with his skill, ability and efficiency.

"We are convinced that it is the duty of everyone to make maximum production his chief aim and object, for it is only by increased production and thrift that the high cost of living can be reduced. We declare for the American plan of labor in the firm belief that an overwhelming majority of liberty-loving men and women of this community will be united in the determination that this plan shall endure."

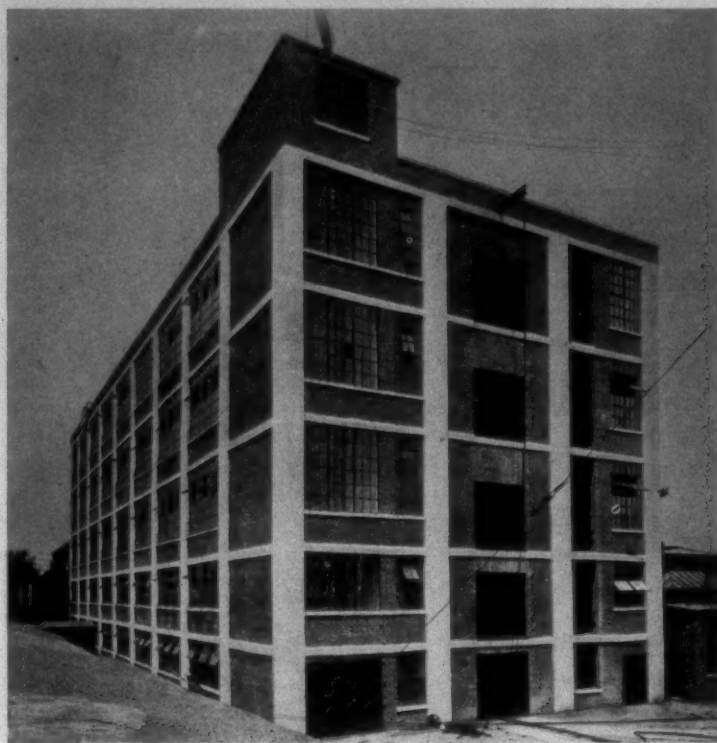
"Splinters and Chips," the official organ of the Evansville manufacturers, makes the pertinent and forceful statement that the open shop does not seek to reduce wages, to increase laboring hours or to otherwise interfere with the arrangements between individual workmen and employers. It does stand for stability of contract; for increased efficiency and production, and for the elimination of strikes, and it declares, above all, that any man or woman has a right to work in Evansville at the job they are best fitted for, irrespective of whether or not they are affiliated with any organization.

At La Grange, Ga., where an attempt was recently made from outside to unionize the workers of that thriving industrial community and make it a closed-shop town, committees from the Chamber of Commerce went to work and passed around a declaration reading "For the best interests of LaGrange and her people we oppose the organization of labor unions in LaGrange." This declaration was signed by over 4,000 white citizens and heads of families, including large numbers of wage-earning men and women, who stated that they much preferred to be independent and to retain their pleasant and profitable working relations. The walking delegate is not wanted in LaGrange.

Commenting on this situation, the Wall Street Journal of July 26 says it is a hopeful omen for liberty, and continues: "There is no such overwhelming power in the bonds of labor, in this or any country, as agitations would have us believe. Any city which means business, and is not afraid of a fight if it comes to a showdown, can beat any union or any combination of unions it chooses. It can beat even the last resort to violence and terrorism, as the United States proved in the case of Seattle and Canada demonstrated in the case of Winnipeg."

That the closed shop is on its last legs in Arizona is the statement of a special correspondent investigating conditions there for one of the newspapers of Los Angeles. In Tucson, the capital, a fight is being waged against radical unionism in

(Continued on Page 19.)



Wall Rope Works, Beverly, N. J.

54,000 Sq. Ft.

In the one year 1919 alone, Turner erected sixteen buildings for Textile Concerns.

"TURNER for CONCRETE"

Turner Construction Company

R. A. WILSON, Contract Manager
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

For Prompt Shipment

Azo Blue	Acid Bordeaux
Azo Rubine	Cloth Red
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Croceine Scarlet MOO	Zeta Sulphur Blue G S
Fast Red	Zeta Sulphur Blue R S A
Benzopurpurine 4 B Conc.	Zeta Black
Direct Brilliant Blue 3 B	Alpha Black
anakra Chrome Fast	Gallocyanine
Kanawha Chrome Fast	Sneeze Blue
Brown R	Alizarine Yellow R
Kanawha Chrome Fast	Weva Indigo
Black D	Sulphur Olive
Croceine Orange	

A. Klipstein & Company

644-52 Greenwich Street

NEW YORK CITY

Quotations on application

The Fourth Southern Textile Exposition will be held in Textile Hall, Greenville, South Carolina, Oct. 18th to 23rd, inclusive.

All interested in textile industries are cordially invited to attend.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION, Inc.
Greenville, S. C.

Cotton Association Places Estimate at 75.2.

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 1.—The condition of the cotton crop on July 25 was 75.2 per cent, according to the crop report of the American Cotton Association, issued here last night. The report declares that the crop is from three to four weeks late, extremely sappy and subject to serious deterioration as a result of adverse weather conditions in August. Labor is declared short and inefficient. It is claimed that the crop will be the most costly ever produced, and that cotton is being sold today far below the cost of production.

The report issued by the association says:

"As a result one of the most careful and painstaking investigation as to the condition of the cotton crop and vital facts bearing thereon, this investigation being probably one of the most complete and thorough ever made, we beg to report that we find:

"First—As to the condition of the average date of July 25, 75.2. This crop is from three to four weeks late, extremely sappy and subject to serious deterioration as a result of adverse weather conditions, which are universal through August.

"As a result of recent adverse weather conditions, cotton is already shedding badly. On account of the lateness of the crop and the sappy conditions of the same, it offers an inviting field to insect damage; an early frost spells the certainty of an enormous decrease in

the indicated yield.

"Labor is extremely short and inefficient; it requires several times the amount of labor to harvest the crops as it does to cultivate it. It will be absolutely impossible, even with ideal weather conditions, with the great shortage of labor, to harvest a crop larger than the average short crop for the past five years.

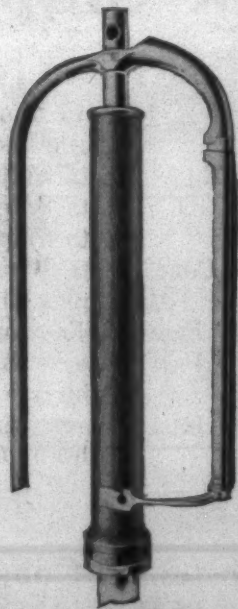
"As a result of our investigations abroad we find that we are face to face with the fact that the world will stand in pressing need of fifteen millions of bales of cotton from America; that we are facing an enormous increased demand for raw cotton. There is a pressing need for an enormous amount of off grade cotton. No matter what the carry-over or surplus may be we are facing the absolute certainty of an enormous expansion in the manufacture of cotton, both as a normal development and on account of the enormously increased demand for cotton goods, world wide, and the great dearth of same, there being an increased demand everywhere in the world for cotton cloth.

"The growing crop will be the most costly ever produced. As a result of the importation of Oriental oils, cottonseed are being sold for about one-fifth of the price average for the last two years. This will result in an enormous increase in the cost of lint cotton.

"As a result of the manipulation in the market, regardless of the enormous demand, cotton is being sold today on the exchanges far below the cost of production. Strenuous efforts have been made to in-

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SOUTHERN OFFICE CHARLOTTE N.C.

duce the sale of spot cotton for future delivery.

"The first government report of the growing crop showed the lowest in the last fifty years, with an enormously increased demand for raw cotton, and the crop from three to four weeks late and subject to an enormous damage from adverse weather conditions; the enormous increase from boll weevil damage; the absolute certainty of an enormous decrease in production in case of an early frost; the vital necessity of ideal weather during the last of the season on account of the enormous shortage of labor to enable the producer to harvest an even normal crop, all point not only to the possibility but the strong probability of the last condition report being a repetition of the first condition report of this season, the lowest in fifty years.

"To sell cotton below the cost of production under these conditions brands one as a fool unthinkable."

Samuel A. Carter Dead.

Samuel A. Carter, president of the Gate City Cotton Mills of Atlanta, died Monday, August 2, and was buried Tuesday, August 3, at Westview cemetery, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Carter has been a resident of the city for the last 23 years, in which time he became an outstanding leader in the manufacture of cotton goods. In 1900 he assisted in the organization and was elected president of the Gate City Cotton Mills. Previous to 1900 he was secretary of the J. K. Orr Shoe Com-

pany. He was also actively interested in civic affairs, having served as a director of the Chamber of Commerce for a number of years.

Mr. Carter was born in Stewart county in 1854, and married Miss Hattie Bradley, a sister of Mrs. J. K. Orr. His wife died 20 years ago. He is survived by three brothers, T. E., J. H. and E. I. Carter of Stewart county, a sister, Mrs. L. C. Williford of Sylvester, Ga.

After the death of Mr. Carter's wife, his domestic interest centered around his daughter. Love and devotion which he bestowed upon her was the outstanding characteristic throughout his life.

There was real sorrow among the operatives of the Gate City Cotton Mills, when they learned of his death. Many of the employees have been connected with the mill since Mr. Carter organized it, and a great deal of his business life was devoted to the betterment of the conditions of the people in the mills.

Widow of August Denk Dies at Decatur Home.

Mrs. August Denk, widow of August Denk, who was for a number of years treasurer of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills and who was drowned in 1918 when the City of Athens, during a heavy fog, was rammed by a French liner just off Sandy Hook, N. J., died at her home in Decatur Tuesday morning, August 3rd.

The church with the highest steeple isn't always the nearest heaven.

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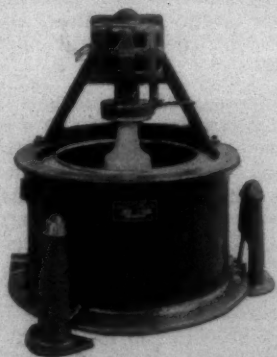
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PATERSON, N.J.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1920

Time for Curtailment.

We believe in preaching optimism when the preaching of optimism will do any good but it is useless to close our eyes to the fact that a serious situation confronts the textile industry today.

While improvement may be only a few days or a few weeks off, the situation today is the worst since the decline began and it seems that severe curtailment of output is the only remedy.

Almost every cotton manufacturer has at some time during his career found himself with more cotton than he needed (sometimes very much more cotton) when cotton had declined sharply and he faced a severe loss. No matter whether speculation or cancellation of orders was the cause of the oversupply of cotton, the manufacturer will recall that he felt sick over the situation and temporarily lost all taste for buying cotton at any price. Human nature is the same—and the converters of cotton goods and the weavers and knitters of yarns are sick today because they have upon their hands goods and yarns which show a heavy shrinkage as they can be purchased today at considerably lower prices.

In very few cases have they any large accumulations but some orders were cancelled by jobbers and there are converters who have goods on hand that cost them \$1.50

per pound when the same goods can be purchased now for 90 cents per pound. Such converters are sick and they have for the present lost all taste for the purchase of goods.

After a while the nausea will wear off and they will forget their troubles and begin to buy again but for a while at least they will buy slowly and with extreme caution.

Just as the expansion in prices brought profits and happiness, so has the shrinkage brought losses and sorrow and while we question the wisdom of the Federal Reserve System in not checking the shrinkage as they did the expansion we might as well recognize that the shrinkage has caused enormous losses and that every mill is likely to bear a portion of the total loss.

There is no great accumulation of goods and yarns today but unless curtailment prevents large accumulations we may see a long period of depression.

The public is steadily buying cotton goods from the retailer and with the purchasing power afforded by record breaking crops can be depended upon to be heavy buyers this fall and winter.

The retailer is sick because he is now receiving and paying for goods bought last spring at higher prices and he is buying little from the jobber.

The jobber has his share of high price goods and having lost his taste for buying is placing very few

orders with the converters.

If the mills do not accumulate there will come a time before long when the steady buying of the public will begin to empty the shelves of the retailers and they will be forced to start the chain of buying that will bring ample business to the mills.

In our opinion every dollar lost by curtailing production this summer will be regained by the resultant scarcity of goods when the buying movement begins.

No Loan Restraint on Moving Cotton.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The stringency in the money market has of late given cotton dealers apprehension that difficulty might be experienced this fall in getting credits to move the crop to market. It is said that stocks of cotton are at this time being forced on the market because of the tightness of money, and there is a growing fear that this condition may have a bad effect on price if long continued. To get at the facts of the situation Secretary Meredith asked Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board for his views on the present and prospective money conditions. Some cotton dealers have urged that a ruling or other form of instruction from the Federal Reserve Board which limited loans on cotton to that only which was in process of shipment was the fundamental cause of the depressed condition of the market and of the unfavorable prospect for the future.

Governor Harding made a reply to Secretary Meredith July 16, which was made public today. He says:

"I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 14th instant in which you refer to the pressure on Southern markets of large stocks of low grade cotton. You say, 'it was stated to a representative of this department that the Federal Reserve Board has issued instructions to member banks not to make loans on cotton unless shipping instructions therefor were shown the banks, in other words that member banks were forbidden to finance cotton unless it had been already sold for prompt shipment.'"

"The Federal Reserve Board has issued no such instructions. It has no power to require member banks to make or refuse any loans which they may wish to make. Member banks are required only to live up to the requirements of section 19 of the Federal Reserve act relating to reserves, and the national banks can engage in all transactions which are permitted under the revised statutes of the United States and of Section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act. State banks which are members retain, under the provisions of section 9 of the Federal Reserve Act, all of the powers derived from their State charters and continue to be subject to the supervision of their respective State Banking Departments.

"The board has not been advised of any circulars issued by the Fed-

eral Reserve Banks in the cotton growing districts, giving advice to member banks as to what loans they should make or decline to make, and the board would request that you ask your representative who has given you the information conveyed in your letter to me to transmit any such circular, if any are in existence, or else to state how he received his information as to the alleged advice to member banks.

"In order to facilitate the financing of this year's crop the board requested Congress early in the year to amend section 5200 of the revised statutes. This section originally restricted loans by a national bank to any one individual, firm or corporation to an amount not exceeding 10 per cent of the banks capital and surplus. Congress acted upon the suggestion of the board, and section 5200 as amended now provides that for a period of six months out of any consecutive twelve months a national bank may lend to an individual, firm or corporation up to 25 per cent of its capital and surplus, where loans in excess of the regular 10 per cent limitation are secured by warehouse receipts for readily marketable staples.

"The accumulation of low grade cotton is due in part to the difficulty in making financial arrangements necessary to sell it to mills in the central European countries, which have always been the principal consumers of low grade cottons. The member banks in the South no doubt feel reluctant to carry too large a volume of loans on collateral which is not readily salable.

"You say that 'prior to the enactment of the Federal Reserve Act there were independent banks in the cotton belt which made it a practice to lend on cotton as collateral' and that 'most of these banks are now members of the Federal Reserve system and their policy as to loans is largely determined by regulations of the Federal Reserve Board.'"

"As a result of the changes in the banking law made by the Federal Reserve Act, the lending power of all banks has been greatly increased since 1914. The banks in the cotton belt, in cases where they are not over-loaned in other directions can make much larger loans on cotton this fall than ever before. To what extent, however, these banks will be able to rediscount at the Federal Reserve banks I am unable to say. Section 4 of the Federal Reserve Act requires the board of directors of a Federal Reserve bank to administer the affairs of the bank 'fairly and impartially and without discrimination in favor of or against any member bank or banks,' and that said board 'shall, subject to the provisions of law and the orders of the Federal Reserve Board, extend to each member bank such discounts, advancements and accommodations as may be safely and reasonably made with due regard for the claims and demands of other member banks.' I feel sure, however, that the Federal Reserve banks will do all that can be reasonably expected of them to aid in the orderly marketing of the cotton crop."

Personal News

W. J. Clark has been promoted from second hand to overseer of dye house at Storewall, Miss.

J. F. Ferguson, from North Charlotte, N. C., has accepted position as overseer of spinning at Locke Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C.

C. R. Evans, formerly overseer of cloth room at Thrift Manufacturing Company, Paw Creek, N. C., has accepted a similar position with Edna Cotton Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

T. E. Addy has been promoted from second hand to overseer of the cloth room of the Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Company at Whitmire, S. C.

W. K. Baldwin, who has been superintendent of the Klumac Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C., has resigned and accepted position as assistant superintendent of the Locke Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C.

A. W. Hardin, for several years manager of the hosiery mills at Talladega, Ala., has sold his interests to Judge E. A. Hammett. Mr. Hardin will go with the Michael Supply Company, of Talladega.

H. L. Gatlin, superintendent of Georgia Cotton Mills No. 1, Griffin, Ga., who was operated on for appendicitis at the Griffin Hospital on July 5, has recovered sufficiently to be able to resume his duties.

F. S. Ramsey, master mechanic for L. H. Gilmer Co., Millen, Ga., has been transferred to the carding department. J. A. Cast, formerly with the Crawford Mills, Crawford, Ga., is now overseer of spinning for the Gilmer Co.

Clifford Grubbs, who has been for some time master mechanic at Georgia Cotton Mill No. 1, Griffin, Ga., was lately put in charge of power also at the company's No. 2 plant. Mr. Grubbs was for several years assistant superintendent of Towoliga Falls Power Co., Jackson, Ga.

J. H. Nichols, overseer of spinning at Mill No. 5 of the Pacolet Manufacturing Company, at Pacolet, S. C., has resigned to take charge of the spinning room in Monarch Mills, Union, S. C. H. E. Chapman, second hand, has been promoted to overseer of spinning in Pacolet Mill No. 5.

Mack Thompson Helping Them Paint Up.

Mack Thompson, of the General Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, is having a fine volume of business on Chaffee's Mill White. He is reporting many large sales of this paint, among these being sales to the Modena and Morowebb Mills, at Gantonia, Atlas Mills, at Bessemer City, Iceamoree Mills at Monroe and paint for the cottages at the Highland Park Manufacturing Co., Rock Hill, S. C.

Mrs. J. M. Alexander Dead.

Mrs. J. M. Alexander, wife of J. M. Alexander, superintendent of Courtney Manufacturing Company, Newry, S. C., died recently and was buried at Seneca, S. C.

Superintendent Doby's Baby Dead.

Vivian Kathalene, the 12-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Doby, superintendent of the Jennings Cotton Mill at Lumberton, N. C., died on Aug. 3 and was buried in the Fairview cemetery at Albemarle, N. C., Thursday, the 5th inst.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Ward to Celebrate Silver Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. William Preston Ward, of West Durham, are sending out handsome invitations to a celebration of their silver wedding. Mr. Ward, who is superintendent of the Erwin Mill No. 4, at West Durham, has a host of friends in the textile industry who will add their congratulations to those of his other friends who will help him celebrate the happy event at his home on August 25.

Progress of the Open Shop Principle

(Continued from Page 15.)
the Southwest which is expected to break forever the clutch of the closed shop upon Arizona. And, while this effort is local in its immediate activities and effects, it is really a part of a great national movement which is now going on in many cities of the country, and which can mean nothing less than the complete overthrow of the closed-shop principle in American industry.—Manufacturers Record.

Prolong the Life of Your Roof—

AGASCO ROOFING PITCH

—made according to YOUR specification, for YOUR climate, will not liquify in summer heat—It stays put, and does the work.

AGASCO Roofing Felt, for the wide expanse of industrial roof that must be covered or re-covered effectively at moderate cost—Resists the elements—Lasts indefinitely.

AGASCO PAINTS: Number Nine—teen preserves exposed metal surfaces against ravages of the seasons; contains no water, ammonia, or tar acids—Number Fifteen, penetrative and germicidal, does the same for wood surfaces—Number Three, Damp Proof, protects foundation walls; seals them against seepage—Roof Coating Number One for felt, rubber or composition roofing; increases resistance against elements.

AGASCO Creosotes, wood-preservative: Number Seven, dark brown stain; Number Ten, crude; Number Eleven, clear, color to be added by you.

ATLANTA GAS LIGHT CO.
ROOM 234, 18 FAIRLIE STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

Conservation THROUGH Preservation

As the available supply of the woods—such as long leaf pine—customarily used in mill construction and repairs, becomes scarcer and higher in price each year, is it not logical to think of getting the most possible out of the wood used or of substituting a cheaper wood?

Many textile plants have seen the light and are treating the long leaf pine, maple and other costly woods to increase the life many years. Others are substituting poorer quality woods, thoroughly and properly treated with a proved wood preserver and thereby aiding the Conservation problem, saving in lumber costs and securing results that are satisfactory from all standpoints.

Hundreds of Mills, Public Service Corporations, Railroads Etc., have adopted "NO-D-K" as the proved and standard Wood Preserver.

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I accept your offer for a 10-minute no-obligation demonstration of Select-O-Phone, Automatic Telephone and Call System.

My name is _____ Title _____
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Address _____

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Cartersville, Ga.—Pyramid Mills has increased its capital from \$60,000 to \$100,000.

Paducah, Ky.—The Priester Hosiery Mills will erect two-story and basement addition to their plant.

Hickory, N. C.—The United Mills Co., recently organized, will erect \$50,000 cotton yarn mill here.

Albemarle, N. C.—The Efrd Manufacturing Company has increased its authorized capital stock to three million dollars.

Gaffney, S. C.—The Cash Mills have made application to the secretary of state of South Carolina for permission to increase capital stock from \$400,000 to \$500,000.

Autauga, Ala.—The Autauga Cotton Mills will rebuild waterpower dam recently destroyed by flood, and is also planning the immediate installation of electric drive for 50 per cent of its machinery.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The Moline Mills have filed an amendment to their charter increasing their capital from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000. The concern manufactures women's and misses' knit underwear.

Lexington, N. C.—The Erlanger Cotton Mills are to build a new cloth room building of 50x100 feet, standard mill construction, sprinkled and heated. The engineering is being done by J. E. Serrine and Company, Greenville, S. C.

Spindale, N. C.—The Stonecutter Mills Company are to put in a complete water supply system and sewer system to supply about seventy-five houses of their village. Potter & Shackelford, Greenville, S. C., have the contract; J. E. Serrine and Co., of Greenville, S. C., are doing the engineering.

Tuckertown, N. C.—The Nancy Cotton Mills have been organized with John C. Lawson as president, and Charles McCanless, secretary. The concern has purchased a three-story, 120x45 feet brick building with 8,000 spindles, driven by steam power with rope drive.

High Point, N. C.—The Textile Mills Corporation has been incorporated under a charter permitting it to engage in various phases of textile industry. The authorized capital is \$250,000 with \$300 paid in by J. H. Adams, J. E. Millis, and R. O. Lindsay.

Sherman, Texas.—The Sherman Manufacturing Co. are to build a waste plant of 30x80 feet, two stories, of reinforced concrete, sprinkled and heated; to be used in storing and working up waste. The plans are being drawn by J. E. Serrine and Company, of Greenville, S. C.

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GUARANTEED CUT FROM WITHIN SIX
INCHES EITHER SIDE OF THE BACKBONE
DOUBLE STRETCHED WATERPROOF

We are offering PACKIDE as the most
perfect piece of transmission made for
Cone Drives.

Salisbury, N. C.—The Yadkin Finishing Company are to extend their plant with a new 50x100 foot building of standard mill construction, sprinkled and heated. They are also having changes and additions made in their equipment. J. E. Serrine and Company, of Greenville, S. C., are the engineers.

San Antonio, Tex.—The San Antonio Cotton Mills, which will convert the plant of the Lone Star Brewing Company, in San Antonio, into one of the largest cotton mills in the South, has been organized and charter filed at Austin. The company has a capital of \$500,000, and the incorporators are J. O. Chapman, E. A. Du Bose and Harry H. Rogers.

Catachee, S. C.—The Norris Cotton Mills are having planned in the office of J. E. Serrine and Company, of Greenville, S. C., a new warehouse, of 50x100 feet, three stories, standard mill construction, and sprinkled. A Y. M. C. A. building about 108x108 feet of a story and a half and basement; of hollow tile and stucco, with gymnasium, social rooms and club rooms, modernly equipped throughout. Also a six room school building about 47x88 feet, two stories, of hollow tile and stucco, with slate roof.

Mebane, N. C.—Work on the new million-dollar plant of the Durham Hosiery Mill in Mebane is making good progress. The foundation for the large new factory is assuming shape and 25 dwelling houses are nearing completion. The houses, which are to be the homes of operatives, will have modern equipment, light, sewerage and water. The new mill is to furnish yarn not only for the new No. 8 mill located here, but for a group of nearby mills as well. Plans are being formulated for the completion of the product right here in Mebane, beginning with the raw cotton and turning out the hosiery dyed, boxed and labeled, ready for market.

"Character Cloth" Sale Nets \$3,500.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The "character cloth" campaign recently put on in Spartanburg closed with total sales of \$3,500. Two-thirds of the cloth was sold by students of the Textile Industrial Institute who made it themselves in the Model Mill. The other third was sold by six of the leading department stores of the city. The sale of "character cloth" now has been shifted to Columbia.

Turner Construction Company to Have Office in Charlotte.

C. T. Wilson, contract engineer for Turner Construction Company, has come to Charlotte to open an office. At present he has the Southern Manufacturers' Club as headquarters. Mr. Wilson has for some time been connected with the Atlanta office of the company.

Invents Automatic Starting Device.

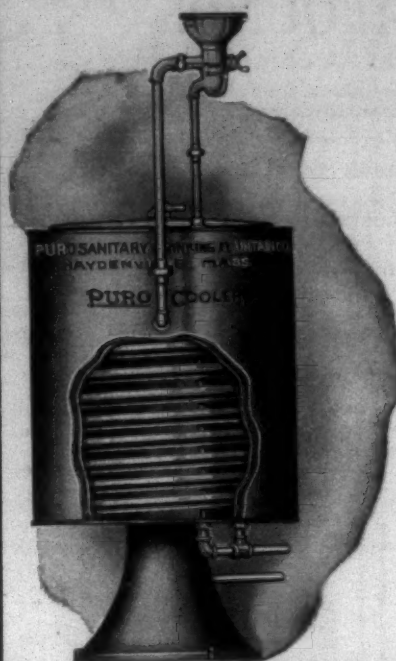
Mr. J. H. Gossett, overseer of weaving at the Anderson Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C., has invented and applied for a patent on an automatic starting device for starting machinery in cotton mills.

This device was designed to start looms with, but can be applied to any machine, one person can start every loom in a weave room at the same time or as fast as the power will take care of the load.

It is simple and nothing to get out of order about it, and costs very little to make and when applied to the looms they can be started without any weavers being in the room or any lights used.

In a weave room of one thousand looms where the looms are started 30 minutes morning and noon will amount to the running of one hundred looms ten hours each day.

This invention can be operated from the engine or motor room and looms can be started by alleys or



The late ex-President
Roosevelt's motto was

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weather requirements and
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NOW**

DON'T DELAY.

40 Feet Coil Pipe—
Cover with locking device
and rubber washer, making
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Textile Mill Floors Scrubbing Powder



We are pleased to advise that
our business so far this year has
DOUBLED and Then Some
over 1919. WHY?

**THERE'S A REASON
MI CLEANSER**

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Your mill supply house will furnish
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THE "NO-WASTE" ROVING CAN

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Prevents Your Waste and Broken Ends

The "NO-WASTE" Seamless Roving cans
have a reputation for quality and smoothness
wherever roving cans are used. Practical
experience has taught mill men in all sections
of the country that ultimate economy can be
achieved only with an equipment of "NO-
WASTE" Seamless cans.

STANDARD FIBRE CO.

25 Miller Street

Somerville, Mass.

sections or as many as are connect-
ed together.

Gaston Mills Continue Curtailment.

The combed and carded yarn mills
of Gaston county are continuing to
curtail throughout the month of
August, and until further notice,
from thirty-three and one-third to
fifty per cent running time.

A report that gained currency
some days ago, to the effect that the
mills in certain localities in the
county were running all their mills
full time, has been found to be an
error. Investigation shows that the
mills of every section of the county
are curtailing at least thirty-three
and a third to fifty per cent, which
will mean a loss of normal produc-
tion of from a million to million and
half pounds of yarn per week.

Exposition Mills Run Full Time on Old Orders.

Atlanta, Ga.—The report that 1,-
000 looms were idle at the Exposi-
tion Cotton Mills was officially de-
nied. Secretary Glenn said they
were not only running full time,
but some were running at nights, al-
though they were working entirely
on old orders and have not received
any new business.

F. H. Gilmer Co. Millen Ga.

T. W. Harvey...Gen. Mgr. and Supt.
J. E. Hutto.....Carder
D. F. Royce.....Spinner
F. S. Ramsey.....Master Mechanic

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MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles

For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting
and Carpet Mills

We make a specialty of
Hand Threading and Woolen
Shuttles. Enameled Bobbins
and all kinds of Bobbins and
Spools with Brass or Tin
Re-inforcements.

Write for quotations.

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must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the
different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are **GUARANTEED**.

Our **COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS**

Our **FAN TYPE** and **HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS**

Our **VENTILATING Type** of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into
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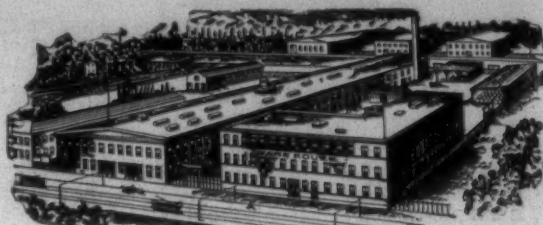
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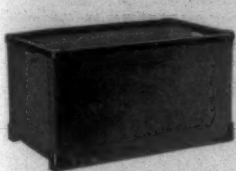
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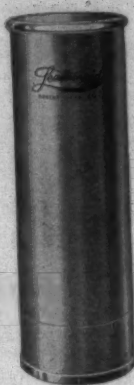
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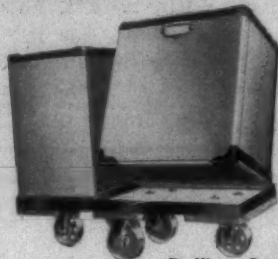
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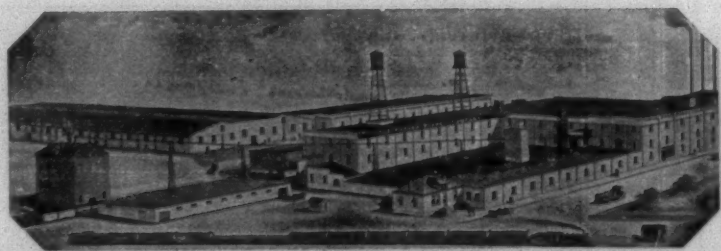
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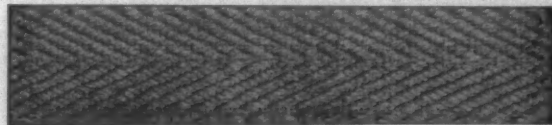
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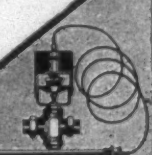
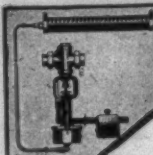
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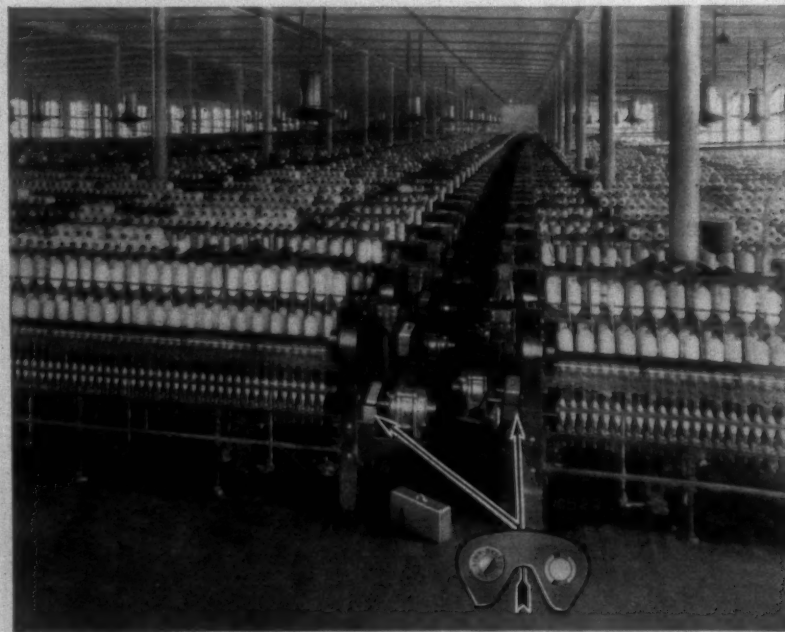
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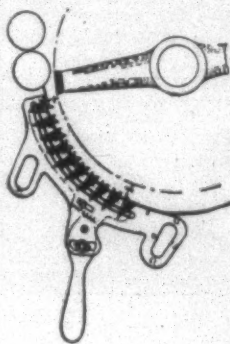
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Knit Goods

Philadelphia.—The knit goods market here is waiting for the jobbers to commence operating for spring, and there are indications of another full month of waiting, with available supplies gradually shrinking. It is not expected there will be any general opening before buyers come to place their duplicate orders for fall underwear, after the best fall business in years. By Labor Day, the crucial period in the making of the cotton crop will have passed, and it then should be possible to arrive at an approximate basis of yarn values predicted on the supply of cotton. The retail trade then will have gone through a bumper summer campaign and will face the coming season with empty shelves.

Jobbers have been forced into a position where it is not difficult to find justification for deferring commitments of every character. They had to turn many sharp corners in the financing of early purchases of heavy weights, while still engaged with light weights bought last year for the current season. The banks wanted to know the extent to which stocks were being reduced and did not receive satisfactory answers. "Forget the orders you intended to place," was the advice, which fell on fertile soil when money was commanding 8 per cent. The 20 off innovation for smashing prices was launched at a most inopportune time for jobbers who hoped for conditions that would warrant them in operating sufficiently early to avert a stampeding of manufacturers by a flood of orders late in the season.

As it seems pretty well settled that at least another five weeks must elapse before underwear will bring jobbers to market, hosiery interests look for no improvement in their lines in August, and in the meantime prices will undergo no change.

Spring underwear will be bought in small quantity at the start, buyers taking probably not more than 25 per cent of what normally would be contracted for. This is the belief of many who have canvassed leading jobbers. Transactions on such a basis will leave a considerable business to be disposed of during the late fall and winter, in the hand-to-mouth way, and make it difficult for manufacturers to contract for yarn for requirements beyond a month or two. This plan will leave the spinners in a disadvantageous position for moving their prices up, it is felt, and may work toward a parity that probably would not be established were there a rush of orders covering practically the entire season.

As production is assumed to have fallen off to about the extent that duplicate buying was curtailed, there should be little carry-over, so that mills may expect to be fairly well employed throughout the winter, operating at a disadvantage, however, in jobbers keeping purchases down to as near date of delivery to retailers as possible.

As has been pointed out before, wage disbursements are at a record level. While considerable help has been laid off, it is estimated that there are fewer persons idle from this cause than through strikes. There have been no wage reductions and none are in sight. Retailers have had a good summer but have bought little or nothing for replacement. Collections are reported more satisfactory than the most optimistic credit manager had hoped for in the circumstances. In large establishments where it was expected accounts would not be taken care of with customary promptness, the average overtime is about 12 days.

As to prices, little change is looked for. The tendency will be upward, if business is to be gauged by purchasing power and values by raw material costs. There has been a serious loss of production in each of a number of staple lines. In Cohoes, for example, where production should be 75,000 dozens a month, factories were idle five weeks or more and now are operating with only one-third of the regular organizations.

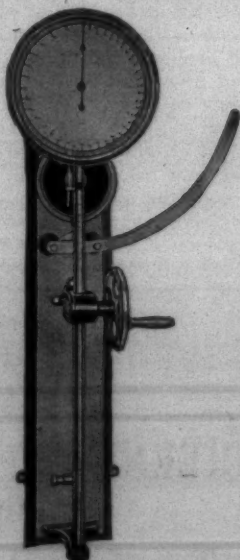
It is commonly understood that most of the large department stores have not bought a dollar's worth of knit goods for the coming winter. If this be true, and duplicate business with jobbers amounts to anything worth while, demand and curtailed output may be expected to operate as factors for putting prices on a slightly higher level, assuming that cotton will show no material decline.

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—A fair amount of inquiry for cotton yarns was reported this week in certain quarters in this market. This had to do almost exclusively with weaving yarns. Most of the inquiry covered yarns for fall deliveries. In no case, so far as reported, did the lots involved exceed 10,000 pounds and most of them were around 5,000 pounds. In addition to this, a few scattering orders were placed for still smaller lots for immediate or nearby use. Prices were reported to be unchanged, as compared with those registered early in the week.

From a source that is usually authoritative, comes the assertion that the inquiry lately received here shows a growing preponderance of interest in yarn deliveries for the new crop months, as compared with inquiries covering spot lots. It is also stated that counts up to and including 20s are being given considerably more attention at present than the finer numbers. It is said, furthermore, that a good proportion of this inquiry originates with the larger manufacturers, principally the weavers.

From this, it appears that while the majority of the smaller concerns, from one cause or another, are deferring interest in cotton yarns, possibly because of their expectation that yarn prices will ultimately work much lower, the larger manufacturers are either making moderate commitments for yarns, or are on the point of doing so. As to which contingent is using the better judgment, there is naturally a difference of opinion, even among disinterested observers.

It is said that both groups of yarn users are probably following out their usual policy in situations such as the present. Some buyers invariably wait until the market gives unmistakable signs of having "touched bottom" and then start to buy on an ascending scale of prices. Others favor scale-down buying and try to cover the bulk of their requirements before prices rebound. As to which method gives the best results when it comes to averaging the cost of yarns, it is impossible to state.

Market observers who are neither spinners nor users of yarns are carefully avoiding any predictions as to the course of prices, even through the balance of the present month. They are willing, however, to go far enough to point out that a comparison of current yarn prices with those in effect when the market was at the top makes it evident that most of the spinners' surplus "vel-

vet" has already been eliminated and yarn users, in general, ought consider giving the market very careful scrutiny from now on.

SOUTHERN 2-PLY CHAIN WARPS, Etc.
6 to 10s. 66 a. 2-play 26s. 82 a.
12s to 14s. 69 a. 2-ply 60s. 89 a.
2-ply 16s. 72 a. 2-ply 40c. 127a.
2-ply 20s. 72 a. 2-ply 50s. 172a.
2-ply 24s. 77 a.

SOUTHERN TWO-PLY SKEINS.
6s to 10s. 61 a. 30s. 87 a.
10s to 12s. 63 a. 40s. 120a.
14s. 68 a. 50s. 160a.
16s. 69 a. 60s. 200a.
20s. 70 a. Upholstery
24s. 75 a. Yarns—
26s. 78 a. 8s, 3 & 4-ply 50 a51

DUCK YARN.
3, 4 & 5-ply skeins 3, 4 & 5-ply skeins—
8s. 65 a. 16s. 70 a.
10s. 68 a. 20s. 75 a.
12s. 68 a.

SOUTHERN SINGLE CHAIN WARPS.
6s to 12s. 64 a. 24s. 83 a.
14s. 66 a. 26s. 85 a.
16s. 68 a. 30s. 95 a.
20s. 72 a. 40s. 150a.
22s. 75 a.

SOUTHERN SINGLE SKEINS.
6s to 8s. 62 a. 20s. 88 a.
10s. 63 a. 22s. 70 a.
12s. 65 a. 24s. 75 a.
14s. 66 a. 26s. 80 a.
16s. 67 a. 30s. 85 a.

SOUTHERN FRAME CONES.
8s. 62 a. 20s. 72 a.
10s. 63 a. 22s. 75 a.
12s. 64 a. 24s. 80 a.
14s. 65 a. 26s. 81 a.
16s. 67 a. 30s. 85 a.
18s. 69 a. 30 extra 90 a.

COMBED PEELER CONES.
10s. 116a. 28s. 145a.
12s. 118a. 30s. 149a.
14s. 120a. 32s. 153a.
16s. 122a. 34s. 194a.
8s. 124a. 36s. 198a.
20s. 127a. 40s. 210a.
22s. 129a. 50s. 315a.
24s. 134a. 60s. 335a3 40
26s. 138a.

Present Situation in the Building Industry.

(Continued from Page 8.)
orders for equipment. In time the car shortage will be turned into a surplus and the abnormal amount of credit now tied up on goods in transit will be released.

The prospective builder must be prepared for some delay in the completion of work ordered in the immediate future; but he can nevertheless, in our opinion, undertake construction work without fear either that there will be a sharp drop in building costs after his work is completed, or that there will be a material falling off in the demand for his products.

Avon Mills.

Gastonia, N. C.

R. L. Sullivan.....Superintendent
W. L. Hansell.....Carder
J. F. Thomas.....Spinner
V. B. Short.....Night Carder
J. C. Norrowood.....Night Spinner
M. E. Alexander...Master Mechanic

GREENVILLE TEXTILE SUPPLY CO.

Greenville, S. C.

Textile and Electrical Distributors

Chapman Ball Bearings

Cotton Goods

New York.—Cotton goods buying has been very light during the week. Buyers are in a frame of mind in cotton goods lines where low prices trouble them. They do not feel sure whether goods that are at cost may be bought safely. This condition is purely the result of uncertainties arising from financial conditions, reports of European troubles, hesitation in exporting and many other things that are regarded as unsettling just at this period.

The decline in print cloths, sheetings and convertibles generally has reached a point where speculative lots and distressed lots are competing for buyers whenever buyers can be found. No substantial volume of goods is being offered in any quarter but very prompt deliveries can be given either from mills or from second hands if they are wanted. The need for money appears to be a strong factor in making goods seem plentiful. It is still the belief in the market that the appearance of any large buyer willing to take in a hundred thousand pieces of a line for printing or converting would result in a strong price rally and a general stiffening of sentiment.

Orders for spring dress gingham are coming forward in steady small lots to those houses that have guaranteed prices to the date of invoicing. Wash goods for spring are being ordered very moderately and prices are unstable. Curtailment of production is increasing steadily, several mills stopping looms when current orders are completed. Finishers are operating about 50 per cent of capacity, some of them being closed until trade improves.

Bleached goods are being purchased at the new prices in very small lots by buyers in different parts of the country. The new prices do not stimulate business so much as they give confidence in the holding power of prices for standard merchandise. The handlers of unbranded goods have not yet felt any material increase in the demand, although most of them say they are getting a much better line of inquiry and are making more small sales. The muslin underwear

trade in make up goods is in very poor condition, due to cancellations from retailers, and this accounts in some part for the slow development of business in lines that go to the cutting trade.

Some converters of percales are trying to force business at lower prices. Offerings have been made of 4-4 64x60s, light, at 22 1-2 cents. Similar goods were offered a short time ago at 25 cents.

There was very little change in the attitude of gray goods buyers during the week. At lower prices they showed, as little interest in goods as they disclosed when they were 10 per cent higher. Sellers who want to dispose of small lots seem to be more plentiful. Inquiries are more numerous concerning the lowest prices at which goods may be had, and if these could be translated into mill orders there would be a much better feeling abroad.

Current quotations were as follows:

Pr't cloths, 28½-in., 64x64s	13½
Pr't cloths, 28-in., 64x60s..	13
Pr't cloths, 27-in., 64x60s ..	12½
Gray g'ds, 38½-in., 64x64s.	16½
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 68x72s...	22½
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 80x80s...	22
Brown sheet'gs, 3-yard....	24
B'n sheet'gs, 4-yd., 56x60s.	18½
B'n sheet'gs, 8'1h'n stdn...	25
Tickings, 8-ounce	55
Denims, 2.20	44
Stand. staple gingham...	27½
Dress gingham	35 a37½
Standard prints	23
Kid finished cambrics	20 a21

Machinery For SALE

For Sale 6 Fales & Jencks Twisters, 2-inch ring. 4 Universal Winders, tube, cone and paralleling attachments. 1 17-K. W. Generator, 1 19-K. W. Generator and 1 7½-K. W. Generator, all prices low.

Hunter Machinery Co.,
Marion, N. C.

T. HOLT HAYWOOD DEPARTMENT

FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

65-67 Leonard Street,

New York

COTTON FABRICS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

For Manufacturers, Jobbers, Converters, Exporters

Sole Selling Agents

CLARENCE WHITMAN & SON, INC.

MERCHANDISING
FOR TEXTILE MILLS

354 Fourth Avenue
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Chicago St Louis Philadelphia San Francisco

IF YOUR SPINNING IS NOT PERFECT, WE CAN
IMPROVE IT

National Ring Traveler Company

Providence, R. I.

Southern Representative:
C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C.

CAROLINA SIZING & CHEMICAL COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Manufacturers of O. K. PRODUCTS

O. K. TALLOW
SOLUBLE OILS

O. K. SIZING
TALC

Laurence Everhart

Physicians, Surgeons
and Hospital Supplies

ATLANTA, GA., Hurt Bldg. Lobby.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given orders for Mill Hospitals and Clinics

SOLUBLE TALLOW

A pure tallow scientifically rendered soluble. A superior product to natural tallow. It will flow at ordinary temperatures, is antiseptically treated, and will not decompose or turn rancid. Will not impart a "sour" or disagreeable odor to the fabric, as will naturally beef tallow.

Special Products Works
BALTIMORE, MD.
Refinery
CORAOPOLIS, PA.

WM. C. ROBINSON & SON COMPANY
OF BALTIMORE
Since 1832

CHARLOTTE
GREENVILLE, S. C.
ATLANTA, GA.

Want Department

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Machinery For Sale.

For Sale—One number 6 Foster Winder, 100 spindles, suitable for eights or below to 16s yarn.

Two Whitin Twisters, 176 spindles (Whitin gravity), 3-in. gauge, 2-in. ring, for two-ply only.

Twenty-four lattice attachments for Nasmith Comber with conveyors and 10-in. coilers. Most of them never used. Others only very little. The Foster Winder is in good condition, for winding yarn mentioned. The twisters are almost as good as new.

Apply to Kinston Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.

Beamer Wanted

Want good beamer who can take charge of job at once. Apply 803 Realty Building, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Hosiery Dyer

Want experienced hosiery dyer. State age and experience. Address 803 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

I have sold my interest in the Atlanta Textile Machinery Co., but will continue in the machinery business in office 824-25 Austell Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., C. L. Upchurch.

For Sale

About 40,000 warp bobbins for Whitin Medium Spindle. Very good condition. Amazon Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C.

Free Service Department

Any mill in need of superintendent, overseer, second hand, loom fixer, card grinder or any class of men other than operatives may insert a notice in this column for two weeks, free of charge. If the name of the mill is not given and the answers come care Southern Textile Bulletin, the cost of stamps used in forwarding replies must be paid by the advertiser.

Wanted.

One first-class tying in machine operator. State age and experience. Pay five dollars per day. Apply to Overseer Slashing, Maginnis Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La.

Wanted

By a mill in Alabama man to fix 16 Universal Winders and look after help. Man with family preferred. Do not apply unless you are a good fixer. Wages \$30.00 a week, free house rent. Very healthy country. Artesian water. Mill running full time. Do not expect to run short. E. C. G., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED Superintendent

Wanted bright, energetic and capable superintendent for modern medium size mill in Mississippi. Product coarse grey goods, plain weave. Modern plant new equipment. Excellent opening for party where ability, industry and consciousness will earn rapid promotion and reward. Address M. T. C., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

- 1—40" Double Beater Atherton Breaker Picker with Automatic Feed.
- 1—40" Double Beater Finisher Picker with Kirshner Beater. Immediate delivery from Ware house. Fine condition.
- 12—192 Spindle Whitin Spinning Frames 1½ ring by 2½ gauge Whitin gravity spindle.
- 12—208 Fales & Jenks Spinning Frames, des. as above, tape driven instead of band driven. For later delivery.
- 12—No. 50 Universal Cone Winders. 50 deliveries, Whitin Drawing. Metallic rolls, 12" coils. 24 deliveries, Lowell Drawing, des. above.
- 2—100 H. P. Boilers, 110 lbs. pressure allowed by underwriters.
- 1—48 Spindle Providence 11x5½ Slubber
- 1—64 Spindle Howard & B. 11x5½ Slubber
- 4—4x5 inch Eastman & Burhman 100 spindle spoolers, can take 4x6 inch spools
- 2—Fales & Jenks 176 spindle twisters, 2½ inch ring, 3½ inch space
- 1—240 spindle Fales & Jenks, 1½ inch ring, 2½ inch space
- 1—Draper, 136 spindle, 2½ inchx3½ inch
- 1—3 roll 40 inch Butterworth Calender—2 steel rolls, 1 composition roll
- 1—Set Butterworth Dry Cans
- 1—21 can Butterworth Starch Mangle
- 13—Frames, 6 deliveries each, Saco-Pettie Drawing, metallic rolls, 10 inch coils
- 40—Deliveries Whitin Drawing, metallic rolls, 12 inch coils
- 50—Deliveries Saco-Pettie, metallic rolls, 12 inch coils
- 24—Deliveries Lowell, metaallic rolls, 12 inch coils
- 2—Thread extractors
- 50,000 7x3½ Speeder Bobbins
- Several Thousand Witin Gravity Spindles
- Several Thousand D No. 2 Spindles, all with bolsters and bases.

TEXTILE MACHINERY COMPANY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. A. GILES, President & Treasurer

F. M. COX, Secretary

TEXTILE SPECIALTY CO.
BELTON, S. C.

Manufacturers Robert's Roving Clamp and Spinning Frame Cleaner.

Day Adjustable Rocker Shaft Bearings.

Iron, Brass and Aluminum Castings.

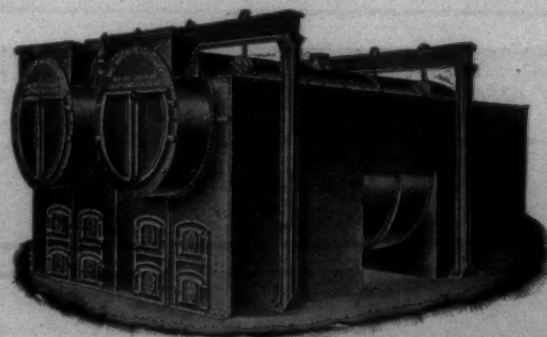
Cotton Mill work a specialty.

Engine FOR SALE—to be delivered within 60 to 90 days.

Built by the Edward Pallis Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Tanden Compound Condensing—500 H. P.
High pressure cylinder is 18 inches diameter.
Low pressure cylinder on 36 inch diameter.
Length strokes 42 inch.
Double eccentric.
Receiver—10 feet long, 24 inch diameter.
Steam vacuum and receiver gauges.
Wheel—20 feet diameter, 5 feet wide, 24—1½ Rope Transmission.
Engine now in operation and carrying a load of about 675 H. P., at a speed of 88 revolutions per minute.

HAMILTON CARHARTT COTTON MILL NO. 4.
Mobile, Ala.



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You
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Boilers
or
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The Walsh & Weidner Boiler Company
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Write us for Prices—Send For our Catalogues.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed and getting over 100% production with less than 1% seconds. Want larger job and can furnish best of reference. Address No. 2760.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or assistant manager of cotton mill. Have high technical education in textile manufacture and valuable experience in a managerial capacity. Address No. 2749.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or superintendent. Reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2750.

WANT position as superintendent of good mill by man now employed and giving satisfaction but for good reasons wish to make change. Address No. 2751.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in good mill in Carolinas or Virginia. Now employed as superintendent in far Southern mill and want to get back near home on account of health. Good reference. Address No. 2752.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill. Now employed but wish to change for good reasons. Can furnish reference if wanted. Address No. 2753.

WANT position as assistant superintendent of large mill or manager or superintendent of small mill. Long practical experience and graduate of Ga. Tech of 1911. References from past employers. Address No. 2754.

WANT position of superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. 39 years of age. Experienced on 8s to 80s. Combed and carded yarns. Can furnish best reference. Now employed would like to correspond with parties needing a good man. Address No. 2756.

WANT position as pay-roll clerk in large textile mill by a young man. Married. With five years practical experience, thoroughly conversant with production records of varied sizes of hank-roving and yarns, can operate a comptometer. Address No. 2757.

WANT position as superintendent of small or medium size yarn mill. I have sixteen years experience as overseer of carding and spinning, twisting, winding, ruling, etc., and have eight years experience as superintendent. I would consider an overseers position. Am experienced on coarse and fine numbers, on white and colored yarns. Can furnish best of reference as to character and ability. I am 46 years old and have a family. Address No. 2758.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in good mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction but want larger room. Address No. 2759.

WANT position as overseer of spinning room. Have had experience and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2766.

WANT position as overseer of card room. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Know how to get production and manage help. Address No. 2765.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Now employed in small mill but would like to have larger job. Can get results. Address No. 2768.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill making tire duck or yarn. Long experience and reliable in every way. Address No. 2769.

WANT position as assistant superintendent of large mill or superintendent of small mill. Had technical education in textile manufacturing at N. C. A. & E., and 12 years practical experience on colored work. Age 33. Reference from past employers. Address No. 2774.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had 15 years experience on white and colored goods from 1s to 40s. Prefer Georgia or Alabama. 36 years of age and married. Address No. 2770.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both in small mill. Now employed in large mill and giving satisfaction. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2771.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Held present position as superintendent for 6 years, giving satisfaction. Wish to change to larger mill. Address No. 2772.

WANT position as superintendent of mill in Carolinas. Now employed but want larger place. Would like to take stock in mill. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2773.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent or overseer in large mill. Address No. 2775.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by a young married man in some small city. Don't care what size room may be. I am now general overseer of spinning in a 17,000 spindle mill in large city, but want to get in small city. Very best of references. Address No. 2777.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Six years experience on plain and fancy work. Can furnish satisfactory references and handle any size job. Address No. 2776.

WANT position as overseer of large weave room in Carolinas. Have had 8 years experience. Now employed and giving perfect satisfaction, but would change for larger job. Address No. 2778.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in good mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger room. Have had 26 years experience in weave room, four years as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 2779.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Several years experience and good references. Address No. 2780.

WANT position as overseer of carding or master mechanic. Have had experience in both lines and give satisfaction. Address No. 2781.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill. Not over 15,000 spindles. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 2782.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but want to change and get with modern, up-to-date mill. Address No. 2784.

WANT position as master mechanic or engineer. Experienced with steam and electric power. Married and have 7 years experience. Address No. 2785.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Long experience and can furnish reference. Address No. 2786.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill. Best of references. Have had several years experience. 38 years old. Address No. 2787.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding in large mill in Carolinas. Have been overseer of carding for fifteen years and at present superintendent. Want to get back to Carolinas is reason for change. Address No. 2788.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding in large mill. Can furnish reference as to ability and character. Address No. 2789.

WANT position as second hand in large spinning room. Eight years experience on white and colored, coarse and fine yarn. A good manager of help. Can furnish good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2795.

WANT position in mill where twelve years experience in erecting and overhauling would be appreciated. Have had five years experience erecting spinning and card room machinery. Am seeking a position where I would have a chance to learn to operate a mill.

Can furnish best of reference as to character and ability. Will consider anything where my past experience would be of value. Am now employed. Address No. 2794.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or master mechanic. Have had eight years experience as overseer and five years doing machine shop and electrical work. Would accept position as assistant superintendent in good mill. Address No. 2791.

WANT position as overseer of small card room or second hand or a speeder section. Now employed and giving satisfaction but looking for a bigger job. Not afraid of work. Address No. 2793.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size yarn or weaving mill. 33 years experience in mill; 18 as overseer of carding, spinning, spooling, twisting, warping, etc. 5 1/2 years on present job as overseer of carding. 45 years of age, have family, and can furnish good reference. Would consider job as assistant superintendent in good mill. Address No. 2796.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Can furnish satisfactory reference. Address No. 2797.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or carding and spinning. Can furnish best of references and get results. Address No. 2790.

WANT position as superintendent of cotton mill. Have been with present company over eight years as superintendent. 41 years of age. Can give reference as to ability and character. Address No. 2798.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill weaving yarns as hosiery yarn. Experience on white and colored, solid colors and mixtures. Now employed as superintendent but would like to make a change. Address No. 2800.

WANT position as electrical engineer or master mechanic. Experienced on steam turbines. Best of reference and thoroughly capable. Want to change in order to get to good school. Have in family one master mechanic, one turbine operator, and weaver and draw-in hand. Would not consider place where there is no good school. Address No. 2799.

WANT position as superintendent of good mill on white or colored work, plain or fancy. Experienced on all kinds of work and have handled two or three good jobs with satisfaction. Address No. 2801.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill (over 50,000 spindles) or superintendent of yarn or weaving mill. Now employed as overseer in large mill on colored work but prefer white. Small family, good manager of help, best of reference. Address No. 2802.

WANT position overseer of weaving in large mill on colored or plain work, or time keeper for large mill corporation. I. C. S. graduate in weaving. 16 years experience in mill, 10 years in weave room. Address No. 2803.

WANT position as superintendent of mill from 10,000 to 50,000 spindles. Good reference. Address No. 2805.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mill. 18 years experience on colored and white work on Draper and Crompton looms. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2804.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent or overseer of weaving. Would not consider less than \$50.00 per week. References. Address No. 2806.

WANT position as roller coverer. 10 years experience, age 31, married, good reference. Address No. 2807.

WANT position as superintendent of mill in Carolinas. Good reference. Address No. 2808.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Now employed and giving satisfaction but have good reason for changing. Address No. 2802.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. 38 years old, married, 12 years as overseer. Best of reference. Address No. 2810.

WANT position as superintendent or general manager of large mill, nothing less than 20,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent of large mill and giving satisfaction but would like to change location. Address No. 2814.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, twisting, or winding. Thoroughly reliable and competent. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2813.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man with several years experience. Now employed and giving satisfaction but would like larger job. Address No. 2763.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn or weaving mill or overseer of large weave room. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2765.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill with from 12 to 20 thousand spindles. Thoroughly competent to handle any size job. Can furnish references. Address No. 2819.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of 5,000 to 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent but wish to change for good reason. Have had 11 years experience as superintendent. Age 43, married. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2817.

WANT position as overseer of weave room. Now employed but would like to change for larger job. Address No. 2815.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of large card room; long experience on white and colored work; will have the help if anyone has them. Now employed and giving satisfaction; as good references as anyone; 39 years of age. Address No. 2825.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but would like change. Address No. 2824.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Eight years experience on carded and combed fine and coarse numbers. Can furnish best of reference as to ability to get results. 38 years of age. Address No. 2823.

WANT position as superintendent. Special experience in both combed carding and spinning of fine yarns. Good reference. Address No. 2822.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Now employed but for personal reasons would like to change. 32 years of age. Good references from all former employees. Address No. 2821.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large room. Can accept reasonable notice and furnish good reference. Address No. 283.

WANT position as overseer of large cloth room. High class cloth room man. Can give good references. Or position as overseer of weaving in small print cloth mill. And am a good clean Christian. Address No. 2829.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of cotton mill. Am 31 years old, have been assistant superintendent of large and up-to-date plant for the past six years and have technical training in addition to ten years practical work in mill. Especial knowledge and experience in reorganization and mill building construction. Can give good references. Address No. 2829.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed as overseer and have been for 10 years. Age 38, married. Good reference. Address No. 2828.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Now employed and experienced on all kinds of work. Address No. 2826.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Now superintendent and giving satisfaction. Good reference. 42 years old with family. Address No. 2836.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Good reference. Address No. 2825.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both or night superintendent. Long experience and good recommendations. Address No. 2834.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in good Southern cotton mill by man 54 years of age with long experience on all colors and counts and an A-1 manager of help. Sure to get record results. Address No. 2833.

WANT position as overseer of card room by man with 14 years experience as overseer. Good manager of help. Must be large room or would take superintendent's job. Can make change quick. Present location is only reason for change. Address 2833.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ADVERTISERS

- A-**
Abell-Howe Co., Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Aladdin Co., The, Bay City, Mich.
Allen, Chas. R., Charleston, S. C.
Allen Spindle Corporation, 80 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
American Audit Co., The, Atlanta, Ga.
American Kron Scale Co., 430 E. 53rd St., New York.
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Atlanta Gas Light Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Atlanta Paper Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Atlantic Dyestuff Co., 88 Ames Bldg., Boston, Mass.
Atlantic Textile Co., Salisbury, N. C.
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Barber Mfg. Co., Lowell, Mass.
Belcher Heating & Plumbing Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Bosson & Lane, Atlantic, Mass.
Brown Co., David, Lawrence, Mass.
Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa.
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Cahill Iron Works, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Campbell, John, & Co., New York.
Carolina Size & Chemical Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Carrier Engineering Corp., New York.
Carter, A. B., Greenville, S. C.
Catlin & Co., 345 Broadway, New York.
Chaffee Co., Thos. K., Providence, R. I.
Champion Chemical Co., Asheville, N. C.
Charlotte Motor Car Co., Charlotte, N. C.
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U. S. Ring Traveler Co.
National Ring Traveler Co.
- RING SPINNING FRAMES**—
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Whitin Machine Works
Saco-Lowell Shops
- ROLLS**—
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The Whitin Machine Works
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- ROLL REPAIRS**—
Simplex Roll Calendaring Machine Co.
- ROLL CALENDARING MACHINE**—
Simplex Roll Calendaring Machine Co.
- ROOFING PAINT**—
Detroit Graphite Co.
Peaslee-Gaubert Co.
Johnson Paint Co.
Walraven Co.
- ROLLER BEARINGS**—
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
Allen Spindle Corporation
- ROLLER CLOTH**—
Hitchcock, F. C., Company
- ROOFING**—
David Lupton's Sons, Inc.
Atlanta Gas Light Co.
Walraven Co.
- MOVING CANS AND BOXES**—
The Lovingwood Co.
American Vulcanized Fiber Co.
Hodges Fibre Co.
Standard Fibre Co.
Wilson Co.
A. B. Carter
Diamond States Fibre Co.
- MOVING MACHINERY**—
Whitin Machine Works
Saco-Lowell Shops
- SADDLES**—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
- SANITARY FOUNTAINS**—
(See Drinking Fountains)
- SCALES**—
The Lovingwood Co.
American Kron Scale Co.
Toledo Scale Co.
- SCOURING POWDERS**—
Champion Chemical Co.
Dobbins Soap Mfg. Co.
- SEWING MACHINES**—
Merrow Machine Co.
- SEPARATORS**—
Draper Corporation
- SHAFTING, HANGERS, ETC.**—
(See Power Transmission Machinery)
- SHELL STITCH MACHINES**—
Merrow Machine Co.
- SHRUBBERY**—
J. Van Lindley Nursery Co.
- SHUTTLES**—
Draper Corporation
Shambow Shuttle Co.
David Brown Co.
- SIZING COMPOUNDS**—
Allen, Charles R.
Atlantic Dyestuff Co.
Arabel Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane
Carolina Sizing & Chemical Co.
United Chemical Products Co.
John P. Marston
A. Kilpstein & Co.
H. A. Metz & Co., Inc.
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Jacques Wolf & Co.
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L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
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Masury Young Co.
Hine Bros.
- SOFTENERS—COTTON**—
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Bosson & Lane
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Jacques Wolf & Co.
Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
H. A. Metz & Co., Inc.
The Seydel Mfg. Co.
- STEEL, STRUCTURAL**—
David Lupton's Sons, Inc.
Wilson Co.
Southern Engineering Co.
Southern Engineering Co.
- STEAM REGULATORS**—
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- SILENT CHAIN DRIVE**—
Link-Belt Company
Morse Chain Company
- SOAPS**—
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Dobbins Soap Mfg. Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
A. Kilpstein & Co.
Jacques Wolf & Co.
H. A. Metz & Co., Inc.
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Power Regulator Company
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Graton & Knight
- WOLDERLESS CONNECTIONS**—
Frankel
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
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The Whitin Machine Works
Easton & Burnham Mach. Co.
Draper Corporation
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- SPINDLE REPAIRERS**—
Carolina Steel Roller Shop
- SPINNING RINGS**—
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Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.
The Whitin Machine Works
Draper Corporation
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
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Barber Manufacturing Co.
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co., Columbus, Ga.
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Ivey Manufacturing Company
Greenville Spool & Mfg. Co.
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Draper Corporation
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
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A. B. Staley Mfg. Co.
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Screw Machine Products Corp.
- TEMPLES**—
Draper Corporation
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(See Yarn Testers)
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Sullivan Hardware Company
Cocker Machine and Foundry Co.
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- THERMOMETERS**—
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Tagilabue Mfg. Co.
- WATERS**—
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Fales & Jenks Mach. Co.
Collins Bros.
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Whitin Machine Works
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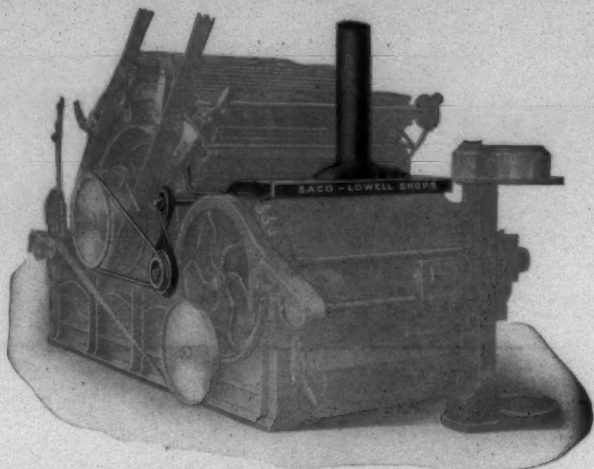


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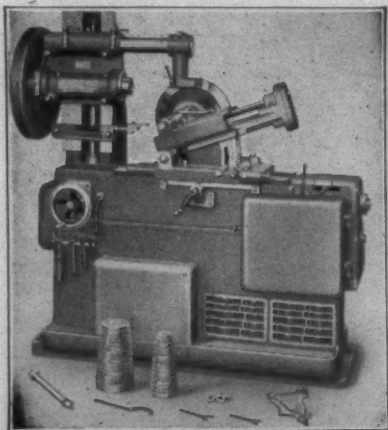
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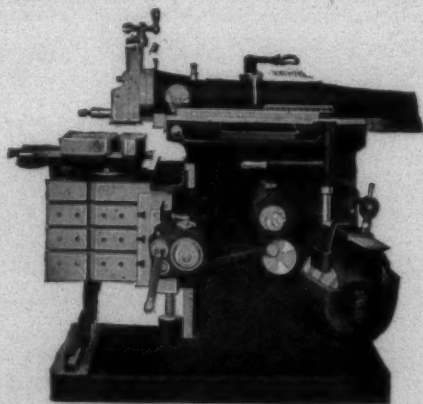
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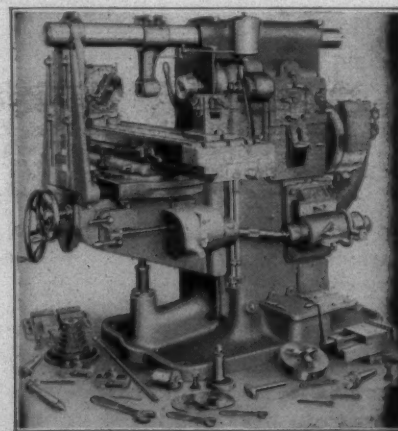
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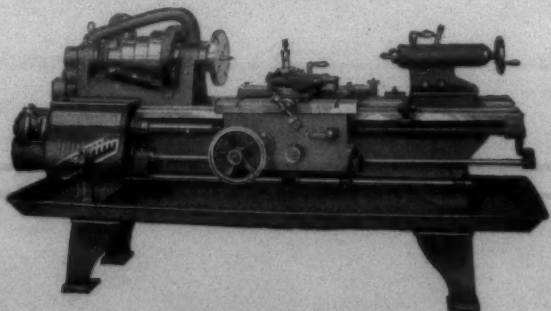
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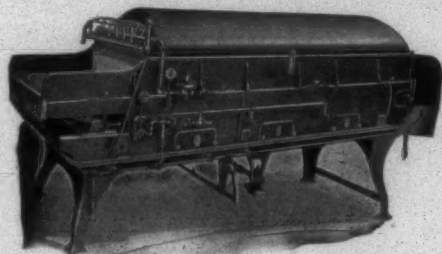


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